Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 3. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881. WHOLE NO. 887.

GENTLEMEN !

We have opened our New Line of Suitings, the most desirable Patterns in the market. Never have we been able to show so complete a stock. We shall be pleased to receive your order early, and have your Spring Suit ready when you want it.

T. HONEY, Cutter.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.

VERY COMFORTING TO MY CUSTOMERS.

While it is pretty clearly demonstrated that the particular **Spot of earth you occupy will be removed many thousands of miles from its present place** in the Universe, in a few hours, still arrangements have been made whereby the **EMPORIUM** will keep right along with you. You will have to go no further than before to find yourself among the piles of

NEW WALL PAPERS,

Picture Frames, Books, Papers,

And Magazines,

And the **1,001 Things** that can be found in **greater variety** and **lower Prices** than ever before, at the EMPORIUM.

If time is worth saving; if peace of mind worth striving for, and if it is pleasant to have a little money left after every other want has been supplied, then call at the EMPORIUM FIRST, with your list of wants; you will often be surprised to find how nearly every want can be gratified at

THE EMPORIUM.

ABBOT & KETCHUM

Invite attention to the OPENING of their

New Patterns of CARPETS

AND FLOOR COVERINGS

IN ALL GRADES.

Specially Designed for the approaching Spring Trade.

107 WOODWARD AVENUE,

DETROIT, Mich. 885-3m

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti Mich.

JOHN H. FOX, with FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DENTAL.

M. F. FINLEY, D. D. S., DENTAL Rooms over J. Sanders' Clothing Store in Union Block, cor. Congress and Washington streets, Ypsilanti, Mich Anaesthetics administered if desired. 813

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. DENTIST. Rooms over Dr. H. Van Tuyl's Drug Store, south side of Congress Street, Ypsilanti. All work warranted. N. B.—Nitrous Oride Gas administered.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. C. PARKER, an Eclectic Physician, Surgeon & Obstetrics, corner Ellis and Adams streets, will attend to city and country calls. 886

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BANKING.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 800

OPERA HOUSE, YPSILANTI

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday Eve.,

MARCH 23.

"The Home of Laughter."

Engagement of the most mirthful of the Great Comedians,

Mr. Gus. Williams,

"He cannot try to speak with gravity,
But one perceives he wags an idle tongue;
He cannot try to look demure, but spite
Of all he does, he shows a laughter's cheek;
He cannot c'en essay to walk sedate,
But in his very gait one sees a jest."

In the Play of

'Our German Senator,'

Supported by a

Genuinely Brilliant Comedy Company,

Under the Management of

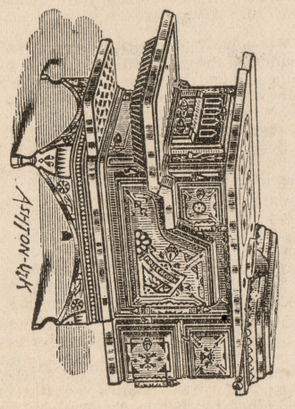
Mr. John Rickaby.

Seats for sale at S. H. Dodges.

Popular Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

J. H. SAMPSON

Has a Full Line of



Acorn Stoves,

WITH RANGES FOR COAL OR WOOD.

Call and see them.

I have on hand a Good Stock of

FENCE WIRE,
SCREEN WIRE,
NAILS, BAR IRON,
POWDER and SHOT,
Welcome Wringers

And a General Line of

HARDWARE

For the Spring Trade.

J. H. SAMPSON,

17 Huron Street.

887

☞ Personals and other items of interest in city and country are solicited.

☞ If you don't get your paper, cross the street, to the COMMERCIAL office.

☞ The number or date will tell when your subscription is out, or the time to which it is paid. Be prompt in remitting your subscriptions, and much oblige.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, March 19, 1881.

St. Patricks day last Thursday.

Dr. Wilson preaches to-morrow from Acts 22 : 9.

The Town Republican Caucus is called Saturday 26th, at Justice Griffens office at 2. P. M.

Comedy will do. But tragedy is barbarism at least two centuries behind the age.

We shall look to Legislator King to put his shoulder to the wheel and see that the Normal receives no detriment.

"Chaff" a new society paper is trying to be born in Detroit. Ah! me, ain't there chaff enough already in that great Ninevah?

A public will be given by the Seminary Lyceum next Wednesday, March 25d. Give the enterprising Seminary debaters a full house.

First of the season. A maple sugar social at Good Templar's Hall, over Sampson's hardware store, Huron street, to-night, March 19. All are invited. Admission 5 cents, supper 10 cents.

A maple sugar festival will be given by the ladies of the Baptist church next Wednesday evening March 23d. The festival will be held in the basement of the church. An invitation is extended to all. The proceeds are to be devoted to furnishing the church.

At Ypsilanti last night the Salsbury Troubadors played to a fine house. Their play, the "Brook," is the most laughable affair on the stage full of the all that is pleasing, and witty from beginning to end.—*Ann Arbor News.*

The entire audience seem to have concurred in the above.

Neil Burgess, will introduce the "Widow Bedott" to the citizens of Ypsilanti, at the opera house, Saturday evening March 26th.

To say there is fun in store, would seem almost needless as the Comedian and the "Widow are known from Maine to Oregon. But we would warn those who think of visiting them, and who does not, to obtain an extray supply of buttons.

Make first class selections for aldermen this spring. It don't make near as much difference in regard to mayor, as he is comparatively a figure head, unless in case of a casting vote or riot. The latter don't seem imminent. A mayor can't enforce the liquor law or any other, unless complaints are made and he is backed up by an able council and by a majority of earnest citizens.

M. A. Leeson has completed his work here in connection with the history of the county. He has been efficiently aided by Hon. Chauncy Joslin and Uncle Ben. Thompson, and also Messrs. F. S. Finley, Benjamin Emerick, A. R. Graves in the town. Mrs. F. S. Finley wrote the history of the M. E. church. Prof. Putnam the history of the Normal school, Dr. Rexford gave an outline record of the old and new cemeteries. The history of Ypsilanti will equal in interest and expense any locality in the state.

Mr. Leeson wishes to express his thanks to the above and other parties who have rendered valuable assistance.

Bad luck to the D. H. & S. W. Last Monday the superb coach attached to the express west, was suddenly thrown from the track by a loose rail. There were only three passengers, one, a lady, was considerably hurt. One of the other two gentlemen was a minister from Ohio, but neither was much hurt and a wonder too for the coach was badly smashed. It was a wonder it did not take fire as there was fire in both stoves. The door was burst open and the passengers freed. The next day the evening express east was detained a number of hours by the springing of the driver of the engine. And so it is "The day of adversity is set over against the day of prosperity." This road has been remarkably free from accidents.

Next Wednesday evening the 23d inst, will appear at the opera house, "*The German Senator.*" We quote.

"For a play brimful of fun, commend us to the German Senator. It is a personified laugh from beginning to end. The plot of the piece is nothing, but its very absurdities make it the more enjoyable.

Our German Senator can not be beat for downright humor. Mr. Williams is one of the best delineators of the character which he assumes that we have ever seen. His words, his accents, his gestures, his very movements are provocative of mirth. Everybody laughed at everything he said and did, except when he recited "Somebody's Mother," which showed that he appreciates pathetic as well as the humorous side of human nature. "Mr. Williams ha the good fortune to be supported by an admirable company. It has the rare attraction of not numbering a single mediocre actor among its membership. Miss Dora Stuart, the ambitious wife of the German Senator, who didn't believe that a woman should talk much, but at the same time talked at the rate of about three hundred words to the minute, was hardly less a favorite than the funny Senator himself.

The Hosts are Rallying !

SATAN IS SHIVERING !

We have seldom witnessed a more enthusiastic meeting than that at Light Guard Hall, Thursday evening. "The great deeps were broken up," If this meeting is an index of the ability, intense enthusiasm of Ward and Hughes, Ypsilanti and its vicinity is going to get such a

SHAKING UP

as was never known in "our days or the days of our fathers."

LET HER SHAKE,

and the dark holes of hell, the saloons in our city be "*cast into outer darkness.*" The long-suffering mothers and wives, ragged children, and even the gutter drunkards will unite with all the virtuous and the good in shouting, as no M. E. camp meeting ever witnessed, AMEN, "*Hosanna to the Lord our King.*"

RALLY

to-night, to-morrow afternoon and evening. Prayer meeting in the club-room, at three P.M., to day.

We have some nice linen note head paper, which we will furnish printed at a low figure. Also nice calling and wedding cards.

Purchasers of Dry Goods will do well to call on A. Williams & Co. New goods are arriving daily, purchased by Mr. Williams who is now in New York.

HAMLET.—At the opera house last Wednesday evening. Weather, bad. Audience, not large. Playing, excellent. Paulding fully sustained his reputation.

Mr. Wm. B. Clark resided at Rawsonville eighteen years as proprietor of the Rawsonville mills. Since 1868 Mr. C. Cook & Co. have been proprietors, and now Mr. C. L. Marvin.

A pleasant company gathered at Rev. Mr. Richmonds, Wednesday evening to attend the Ladies' Library Association Social. Rev. Dr. Wilson read a pertinent, scathing and able paper upon "books, good, bad and questionable." We shall publish it next week.

Cherry Hill has got its longing desire satisfied and now the denizens of that fair region have a post-office named after Congressman Newberry, Newberry P. O. We wish it had been named Willits and placed on this side the county line.

Prof. Bellows who is writing up the history of Phoenix Lodge F. & A. M. for publication in the County History, will be pleased to receive any item of historical interest from any one who will take the trouble to communicate the same to him. It is desirable that the year when it occurred be stated.

NORMAL ITEMS.

Mr. Weston has returned to his school work.

"Ladies of the third year, please rise."

Dr. Mac Vicar was absent three days of this week.

The latest at the Normal is a Bicycle Club. Go ahead boys and give the undertaker a show!

Social at the Normal Friday evening, and the societies will meet Saturday evening.

The following persons have recently favored us with stage pieces; Misses Backus, Hinckley, Keil, and Mr. Arnold.

Last Friday evening the Atheneum Society discussed Montaigue. Excellent papers were read by Miss Clark and Mr. Dooling. Chapin and Luther made splendid speeches on the discussion.

Superintendent Gower called at the Normal last Friday and in a speech to the students said he had always labored for the welfare of the school and under Dr. MacVicar's management he trusted it would do better than ever before. We wonder if all the students saw the "joke" when he compared the Normal to the Reform school at Lansing.

SEMINARY ITEMS.

Sorry to lose Camp and Crippen.

Rev. Mr. Richmond opened the school Monday morning. Miss McIntire read an essay on "Dunstan."

Owing to the illness of Mrs. Gilbert, her room has been under the charge of E. S. Gardner during a part of each day this week.

The meeting of the P. D. C. on the evening of the 11th, was well attended. After listening to a reading by Miss Remington, the society was favored with another of H. F. Brown's excellent declamations, an emotional one. A general discussion followed. Question, *Resolved*, "That only tax-payers should possess the right of suffrage." Messrs. Carman, Boyce, Berdan, Crumbie, and Hyzer, took part, holding forth with the usual amount of eloquence. The negative prevailed.

We announce something new in regard to the high school. A public to be given by the P. D. C. in Seminary Hall. As yet nothing of the kind has been given by the Club, but at a recent meeting, the enthusiam of some of the members was aroused, and it was decided that a public should be given on the 25th. The program will consist of essays, orations, vocal and instrumental music, etc. Some improvements will be made in the hall, which we hope will be filled.

We thank our many friends who are renewing their subscriptions so promptly.

The law and dental Commencements at the university occur next Wednesday. Gen. Cutcheon will address the graduates of the former in the forenoon and Prof. Rewnkel of Chillicothe, Ohio, in the afternoon, the graduates of the dental department.

Gentlemen who have been prominently mentioned for Mayor on the Republican ticket areMessrs Wm. Robbins, Charles Fleming and Hiram Batchelder and C. Owen. On the Democratic ticket. F. P. Bogardus, F. J. Swayne, and H. M. Curtis. All well known citizens. Whoever is elected let it be understood that the present liquor law must be enforced. Test its merits if it has any.

The M. E. Church at Saline is a noble self sacrificing body. It spares its pastor Rev. D. R. Shier, to do a big work in behalf of the Constitutional Amendment. The Marshal *Statesman* says:

At Tekonsha he held forth at the Presbyterian church of that village, and accomplished much for the cause in which he is engaged.

Last Monday, Mr. Geo. Perry, residing on Mill street, completed his 82 year. In commemoration of the event a very pleasant gathering was held at the residence, composed of the friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Perry, A good social time was had. A granddaughter of Mrs. Perry was present and entertained the company by reciting some choice selections. Mr. Perry was born in Connecticut, lived some years in the southern part of Ohio, and for the past few years has been a respected resident of our city. May he live to enjoy many such occasions.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—SANDERSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Augusta, March 15th, 1881, by Rev. W. E. Dunning, Mr. GEORGE A. DAVIS and ELSIE M. SANDERSON, both of Augusta, Michigan.

HEWENS—BEMIS.—In Detroit, March 16th, at the Cass hotel, by the Rev. G. W. Fowe, Mr. Wm. HEWENS of Augusta to MISS MARY A., sister of MRS J. P. Walters of Augusta, and J. C. Bemis, of Ypsilanti.

HUSTON—ELY.—In this city, March 15th, at the residence of Dr. S. W. Pattison, Cross street, by the Rev. Johm M. Richmond, MR. NEWTON H. HUSTON, of Albion, and MRS. ANN ELY, of Ypsilanti.

The bridal party took the evening train east, intending to visit friends in Canada. Thanks for cake.

DIED.

BLAIR.—The First born of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Blair, aged 10 days. During her stort stay she greatly endeared herself to her parents.

BALDRIDGE.—On the 9th March, in the state of New York, Agness Baldridge, oldest sister of Watson Barr of Augusta, and of Mrs. F. C. Crittenden, Pitsfield.

Mrs B. was born in Seneca Co., in the state of New York, on the 19th day of Dec., 1803. United with the church when quite young, and lived a devoted christian until her death.

For Additional Local see Fourth Page.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

You can buy Tin Ware cheap at
886 NEAT'S VARIETY STORE.

Boots and Shoes very cheap at Neat's Variety Store. 885

Prices down on Clothing at Neats Variety Store. 885

Crockery, and Glass Ware too, cheap, at
886 NEAT'S VARIETY STORE.

Dr. J. L. Pulmer, Ypsilanti, owns the old Gray Bird. 899

Hardware at Neat,s Variety Store. 885

Cash paid for Rail Road Ties at Neat's Variety Store. 885

We keep All Kinds of Groceries.
886 NEAT'S VARIETY STORE.

Large assortment of whips at
885 NEAT'S VARIETY STORE.

The highest maket price paid for Butter and Eggs in exchange for Goods.
At SCHIMMEL & DRAPER'S.

If you want to save money, go to
SHIMMEL & DRAPER'S.

We buy original packages, thus giving our customers the advantage over dealers who only buy a little at a time.

Our 60 cent Tea beats them all at Neat's Variety Store. 885

Forty cents buys a pound of "Pride of the West" chewing tobacco. Try it.
885 NEAT'S VARIETY STORE.

You can get anything you want at Neat's Variety Store. 885.

Just received at SCHIMMEL & DRAPER'S, a new line of Tea Sets, including the new line of Moss Rose. When you are passing just call in and see it.

Just received this week a large invoice of Silverware. Roger Bro's. Triple Plated Knives, a speciality.

For the largest line of Vases, Toilet Sets, Glass Ware, Goblets, Tumblers, Salid Dishes, and Lamps, both Hanging and Standard, go to SHIMMEL & DRAPERS.

Come and get some of our medicated nest eggs. A sure cure for hen lice. The only place that you can find them is at
SCHIMMET & DRAPER'S.

We keep everything, And Don't You For Get It, at Neats Variety Store. 885

We keep Clark and Coat's Thread at Neat's Variety Store. 885

Dr. J. L. Palmer's Favorite Prescription cures Founder in Horses and Cattle in from six to ten hours, leaving them in better condition than they were before they were foundered. A valuable remedy for other diseases. Dr. J. L. Palmer, Superior. P. O. address, Ypsilanti. 883-1yr.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

An employe of Freund Bros. of Detroit was discovered to be systematically stealing goods from them. Property to the amount of several hundred dollars was recovered.

At Detroit Richard Butler was bound over to the recorder's court, on a charge of robbing the grave of Jeremiah Sullivan on the 17th of January last.

Three saloonists at Newaygo were each fined $25 and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for selling liquor on Washington's birthday.

The Democratic state convention at Lansing nominated Augustus C. Baldwin of Pontiac for judge of the supreme court and George V. N. Lothrop and Henry Fralick for regents of the state university. There was a very lively fight between the advocates and opponents of coalition with the Greenbackers, but the anti-coalitionists were successful by a vote of nearly two to one.

Charles A. Crippen, manager of the commission house of Crippen & Co., has skipped from East Saginaw taking the money of the firm and others to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000. Telegrams from him dated in Windsor, indicate his present whereabouts.

The clothes of Miss Belle Havens of Thornville Lapeer county, caught fire from the stove and were burned entirely off her person except across the breast. She is a young lady 17 years of age and highly esteemed. Hopes of her recovery are entertained.

In the Lapeer circuit court the trial of Mrs. Barnard for the Curtiss murder was postponed, and H. D. Pike was substituted as one of the bondsmen in place of S. J. Tomlinson.

A case of small pox causes much excitement at Grand Ledge.

Three freight cars standing on a side track at Grass Lake, loaded with brimstone, took fire and burned to the trucks. Loss $3,000 or $4,000.

Judge D. G. Arnold has been renominated by the Republicans for judge of the twentieth circuit. No nomination will be made against him. The Hon. R. Z. Roberts has been nominated for judge of the twenty-third circuit by a convention of the bar and business men, and is indorsed by the Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans of the ninth circuit nominated A. J. Mills of Paw Paw for judge.

A meeting of the board of regents of the university was held at Ann Arbor, Wednesday, and the auditing board was directed to ascertain and pay the amount of the decree lately rendered against the university by the supreme court. The subject of the museums of the university was referred to a special committee of the faculty. No action was taken on the case of Prof. Rose.

The bill for the election of a Detroit school board of twelve by a general ticket has passed both houses of the state legislature, and now only awaits the signature of the governor to become a law.

George Lyle, aged 10, son of Thomas Lyle of Elba township, Lapeer county, fell from a scaffold in his father's barn, about 16 feet and struck upon a pitchfork handle, which penetrated the abdomen, causing a most dangerous wound.

Two Polish children named Gappa, left alone in a house in the town of Posen, Presque sle county, were burned to death.

Samuel Yund was found dead in his barn at Benton Harbor. Beside him was a bottle of audanum. He had had trouble with his family. He was an old resident and much respected.

At Munisings, U. P., a rough called "Buffalo im" got into a dispute with another man about a one cent clay pipe. Alick Logan interfered, saying it was foolish to quarrel about so small a matter. Thereupon "Buffalo Jim" struck Logan, and struck at him a second time, when Logan parried the blow. "Buffalo Jim" hen drew a knife and stabbed Logan through the heart, killing him instantly. The men around seized and tied the murderer and sent for the sheriff, to whom they delivered him. Logan was a quiet, peaceable man.

John DeForest was killed by a falling tree, eight miles west of Port Huron.

W. D. Snyder was arrested at Smith's Creek Tuesday and lodged in jail in Mt. Clemens, on a charge of forgery.

Thomas Grace of Cheboygan has been adjudged dangerously insane, and will be sent to the asylum at Kalamazoo.

Wilbur F. Long, who was knocked down in the streets of Grand Rapids one evening some two weeks ago, is now crazy from the effects of the blow on his head.

The board of regents of the state university voted to extend President Angell's leave of absence until the first semester of the college year 1881-2. A letter was received from Dr. P B. Rose tendering his resignation as professor in the university, and it was unanimously accepted.

Next Monday 60 or 70 men, 30 teams and a dozen dump cars will begin operations on the new double track from Leoni to East Chelsea, a distance of 15 miles. T. C. Brooks is contractor, and he expects to have the work completed by the 1st of July. It is probable that the second track will be extended right through to Ypsilanti the present season.

Saginaw City hopes to have a paid fire department of seven men.

Wednesday evening a man named James Fairbanks got off a train at Williamston and stopped at the National hotel. Presently he started out, saying he had come to the place to do a dirty job, and went to a store where Dr. Leasia was sitting, walked up te the doctor and shot at him, the ball going through the doctor's hair. Fairbanks was at once seized, and he was bound over in $1,000 Thursday morning for assault with intent to kill. The cause of the affair is not definitely known.

Ionia is to have a telephone exchange as soon as the frost is out of the ground so the poles can be set.

Isaac Herrick of Waterloo, Jackson county, had his leg broken by being thrown from a cutter by a runaway horse a few days ago.

Gallagher's hotel, at Emmet, was burned Thursday morning. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a broken flue. Loss $7,000; no insurance.

Workmen were engaged Wednesday in clearing away the ice from the Jackson bridges, which were in danger if the river should rise a little more.

A 3 year-old boy named McLain was run over in Muskegon, Tuesday, by a careless teamster, breaking a leg below the knee and fearfully tearing the muscles and sinews.

Muskegon's prospective season's cut of lumber is estimated at 700,000,000 feet.

There is a good prospect that the Bay City and Alpena "shore" railroad will be built.

C. A. Crippen of East Saginaw is a defaulter to the amount of $3,000, and he has absconded.

M. H. Hoguire, one of the best posted peach raisers of Van Buren county, pronounces the peach buds on his farm all right for a moderately full crop.

Some of the snow drifts were very deep about Grand Traverse last week. Wednesday a man climbed to the top of one and hung his hat on a telegraph pole—a feat to long remember this winter by.

Michigan, according to a census bulletin just published, has within its borders 862,276 males and 744,055 females.

In the Calhoun circuit court John Ford, the Battle Creek man convicted of assault with intent to rob, was sentenced to six years at Jackson prison; Wm. Sena, who pleaded guilty of larceny, was sentenced to 75 days in the county jail; Samuel L. Tuttle, convicted of adultery, paid a fine of $500 rather than go to jail for a year.

There are 250 students in the agricultural college.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, say the most successful book they published last year was Judge Cooley's "Elements of Constitutional Law."

H. W. Stevens has been nominated as judge of the sixteenth circuit of Michigan by the republican convention.

Charles E. Miller of Detroit, ex-assistant prosecuting attorney, was arrested at New Baltimore on a charge of being implicated in the swindling of Philetus Birch a few days since.

The seventh district Republican congressional convention concluded its work by nominating John T. Rich of Lapeer to succeed Mr. Conger.

At Coldwater George McNeil has been acquitted of the charge of murder, his trial having occupied the attention of the circuit court for several days. While hunting rabbits in the woods last fall he shot a young boy who came in range of his gun, and public indignation and feeling ran so high that he demanded a trial for vindication, with the above result.

Three Rivers has voted to lay water mains in the village at an expense of $25,000.

A northern-bound train of the Michigan Central ran over Delos Lakin, between Lansing and North Lansing. Probably both legs will have to be amputated. Lakin was a poor man with a family. Poor whisky caused the accident.

Deputy Sheriff Deneen of Maple Grove, Saginaw county, while arresting William Clark, whom he wanted for horse-stealing at Bridgeport on Sunday night, was shot by Clark, a bullett from whose revolver entered his left arm near the shoulder. The wound is a very serious one and the arm will doubtless have to be amputated.

The body of Samuel Esquenebesquest, an Indian lad, aged 18, was found in a snow-drift on Sunday afternoon a short distance west of East Saginaw. He was a resident of Cheboyganing, this county, and has been missing since February 23. "Frozen to death," was the verdict of the coroner's jury, and too much firewater is ascribed as the primary cause.

Jack Carmer of Fenton, an employe in Colwell's sawmill, met with a terrible accident Saturday. While working near a circular saw, in attempting to get out of the way of the carriage he was carried against the saw, which severed one leg completely, hurling it a distance of over 20 feet.

Alice McGee, aged 29, of Parma, Jackson county, was adjudged insane Friday and ordered sent to the Kalamazoo asylum.

At Holton, Muskegon county, the body of a man was found last Thursday, and a coroner's jury have decided that he was murdered.

The township of Fillmore, Allegan county, has promptly paid every cent of its taxes this time. This was never before done by any township in Allegan, if anywhere.

Richard Hart, an insane convict has been discharged from the state prison at Jackson, to be sent to the Kalamazoo insane asylum. He has been in the penitentiary seven and a half years for murder.

Monday, in Jackson, a two-year old boy named Edwards, colored, caught his clothing on fire, and was burned so that he died in a short time. He had been left alone in the house by his brother, aged nine, left with him while his mother was out at work.

Several years ago Daniel Fewins of Elmwood, Leelanaw county, was struck by a falling tree and killed. Last Tuesday Wm. Fewins, brother of Daniel, was struck on the head by a limb falling from a tree, fracturing his skull, while standing almost on the very spot where his brother was formerly killed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

March 7—The senate was not in session. In he house of representatives a petition was presented from the supervisors of St. Joseph county for a change in the tax laws. In committee of the whole, house joint resolution No. 11 and house bill No 104 were agreed to. Mr. Cobb's insurance bill was amended and agreed to.

March 8.—In the senate a petition was presented for an appropriation for the state board of health, and a remonstrance against any law giving the monopoly of the practice of medicine to any class. The house was asked to return two bills in its possession. In the evening the house bill to amend the charter of Chelsea was passed.

In the house the return of the house bill incorporating Fort Gratiot was requested from the governor Remonstrances were presented against a law giving the monopoly of the practice of medicine to any class whatever. Bills were passed incorporating Chelsea, reincorporating Muir and Lakeview, making an appropriation for the reform school, for the election of a board of twelve school inspectors for Detroit, etc., etc.

March 9.—In the senate the following bills were passed on third reading:

Senate bill 62, to provide for the support of the wives and children of disorderly persons in the city of Detroit; immediate effect.

House bill 72, authorizing Big Rapids board of education to sell real estate.

House bill 12, amending section 4,309, relative to title to real property by descent.

House bill 50, detaching territory from Little Traverse and attaching the same to Bear Creek.

House bill 48, detaching territory from Littlefield and attaching the same to Maple River.

Senate bill 22, reincorporating Three Rivers; immediate effect.

House bill 47, repealing section 2,854, relative to reports of manufacturing companies.

House bill 27, repealing section 222, relative to the condemnation of lands for lighthouse purposes.

Senate bill 57, reincorporating the schools of Ionia.

House bill 158, for the establishment of a board of 12 school inspectors in Detroit, immediate effect.

House bill 131, to repeal the charter of Muir; immediate effect.

House bill 144, incorporating Lakeview.

The House passed house joint resolution No 11, authorizing issue of patent for school lands to James M. Andrews.

House file 104, adding a new section to chapter 13 of Compiled Laws relative to the division of townships.

House file 115, making appropriations for the board of fish commissioners.

House file 149, to detach certain territory from the township of Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon, and attach the same to the township of Laketon.

House file 107, amending sections 2397 and 2398 Compiled Laws, for the better protection of life on railroad trains.

House file 22, amending sections 5116, 5117 and 5118 of Compiled Laws, relative to proceedings against absent, concealed and non-resident defendants.

House file 32, amending section 482 of Compiled Laws, relative to duties of boards of supervisors.

House file 94, further protecting quail.

House file 43, to amend sections 3 and 4 of act No. 226 of session laws of 1879, relative to the safety of persons attending public assemblies.

House joint resolution No. 5, submitting the question of a general revision of the constitution.

Senate file 35, providing for treatment of dependent children at the university hospital.

Senate file 56, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in cattle.

House file 61, to authorize the township of Posen in Presque Isle county to borrow money.

Senate file 34, to provide for a commission to revise the tax laws.

House file 44, to provide for the publication of monthly stock reports.

House file 90, to provide for straightening and deepening the channel of Dowagiac river in Van Buren county.

In the house the following passed on third reading except as otherwise noted:

House joint resolution 9, for an amendment to the constitution permitting the election of more than one circuit judge in the circuit of which Detroit forms a part.

House bill 125, amending act 205 of 1879 relative to county surveys, lost, reconsidered and referred back to the committee of the whole.

House bill 183, defining the boundaries of the Ishpeming school district.

House bill 71, amending section 2730, relative to tolls for running floatables on improved rivers.

House bill 147, detaching territory from Moran, Mackinaw county, and organizing the township of Brevoort.

House bill 154, for a grant of state lands for a road to Oceana county.

House bill 118, reincorporating Evart.

House bill 117, amending section 3018, relative to warehouses and elevators.

House bill 57, incorporating the schools of Ionia.

March 11—In the state legislature no bills were passed. In the house the bill to amend the act relative to fees for advertising tax sales was killed. Both houses adjourned till Monday.

March 14—In the senate, Mr Rich being in the chair, Mr. Winsor offered a resolution congratulating him on his nomination for congress, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Rich made an appropriate response. The desks of senators were decorated with flowers, and a salute was fired in front of the capitol. The senate adjourned without transacting further business.

In the house a number of petitions were presented. The governor has approved the bill to transfer certain territory from Kalkaska to Antrim county, to incorporate the city of Stanton, and for the improvement of the steps of the capitol. The house has appointed a conference committee on the illuminating oil inspection bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is considerable feeling in Washington in favor of an extra session of congress about May 15, to organize the legislative sessions of both houses, and pass a funding bill. President Garfield is, however, averse to calling an extra session unless it shall prove to be absolutely necessary.

Preparations are making for a great meeting in New York city to express sympathy for the Boers. Henry Ward Beecher and Col. Ingersoll have been invited to speak. Financial and other aid is also being sent to the Boers from this country.

The appointment of the senate committees still remains unsettled. The Republican senators take the position that they will not accept a minority of the committee appointments, and the Democrats threaten, in that case, to themselves arrange the committees from top to bottom.

Fires—At Bolivar, Tenn., ten buildings burned; loss $25,000, insurance $11,000.—At White Cloud, Mich., repair shop of the S. N. Wilcox lumber company; loss not yet ascertained.

It is supposed in San Francisco that the ship Mary and Helen has been purchased by the United States government to be used in an expedition to search for the lost steamer Jeannette.

Judge J. W. McDill of Union county has been appointed by Gov. Gear of Iowa to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the resigntion of Mr, Kirkwood.

Levi P. Morton is talked of for minister to France, Register Schofield for minister to Austria.

Wm. P. Frye has been unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the Maine legislature to succeed Mr. Blaine in the United States senate.

General Garfield has written to Minister Lowell, expressing the hope that the latter will be willing to retain the English mission.

The Michigan delegation in congress has agreed to support Ex-congressman Brewer for a foreign mission, W. R. Bates for special agent of the treasury, A. B. Turner for public printer, and to continue R. W. Keightly as third auditor of the treasury, and E. M. Marble as commissioner of patents, and to recommend Gen. William Hartsuff for pension agent at Detroit.

Levi P. Morton has been nominated as minister to France. He is a leading banker of New York city, a member of the late house of representatives, and re-elected to the next.

Mr. Blaine, as secretary of state, has addressed a letter to the British legation calling the attention to the remarkably false statements sent to England by the British consul at Philadelphia in regard to the prevalence of disease among swine in the western states. He trusts that the British minister will concur with him in the opinion that no steps can be too urgent and imperative to overtake and contradict this false statement.

Fires—At Philadelphia the Belmont oil works; loss $100,000; no insurance.—At East Barnard, Vt., the house of Mrs. Belknap was burned, and her body found in the ruins. There are suspicions of foul play.—At Ridgewood, N. Y., eight buildings including Franklin hotel; loss $40,000.—At Norwalk, O., Smith, Heimburger and Willoughby's planing mill; loss $10,000; supposed to be incendiary.

The Uncompahgre Utes want a reservation where they can have plenty of land for grazing and agricultural purposes. It is probable that their request will be complied with.

The deficiency appropriation bill had $375,000 added to it in conference committee, beside the appropriations made in the two houses of congress.

A Bessemer steel factory is to be established at Youngstown, O., by a company with a capital of $1,000,000.

A gas explosion in the Rocky Mountain coal and iron company's mine No. 2, at Almy, Wyoming, killed some twenty Chinamen and injured many more.

The Italian bark Ajace, from Antwerp to New York, went ashore on the Rockaway shoals, Long Island, Thursday evening. All the crew but one were lost. Four cut their throats in despair.

The news from the storm in the west shows that it was the most widespread and deepest snow fall of the winter. It extended over northern Illinois, northern and western Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota, Iowa and Kansas. In this vast area railroad traffic has been very greatly interfered with, and in Wisconsin and other sections entirely paralyzed. Schools are shut in many villages. There are milk and coal famines in Milwaukee and Chicago, and in the former place milk sells for 25 cents a quart. An ice gorge in Dakota has flooded Miles City. In the east a wild storm has done much damage on the Long Island and New Jersey shores. The general mildness of the weather has alone prevented terrible suffering.

Fires—At Hickman, Ky., cotton seed oil works; loss $50,000, insured $52,000; two persons burned to death.—At Baltimore, the pearl hominy mills; loss $70,000; insured for $55,000—At Joliet, Ill., Anderson's grain elevator and feed mill; loss, $10,000; insured, $7,000.

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The prevalent belief in Minnesota is that Gen. A. L. Edgerton of Dodge county will be appointed to succeed Mr. Windom in the senate.

The national board of health has awarded contracts for floating hospitals to be stationed off Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Bayou Sara. The boats will be 80 feet long and accommodate 12 patients each.

Mr. W. F. Witcher, the Canadian commissioner of fisheries, has written a long letter in answer to Prof. Hind's charge that the compilation of dominion statistics for use by the Halifax commission was fraudulent. He says the figures were derived in part from American sources, and that there was no possibility of sharp practice.

Another Mexican railway scheme has been matured in Boston, and a charter has been granted to a company with $30,000,000 of stock. Among the incorporators are Mayor Prince, Ben Butler, U. S. Grant, Jr., and two Mexicans. The main line is to run from Piedras Negras, on the Rio Grande, to the Bay of Topalo Bumpo, on the Gulf of California.

Fires.—The new block in Kansas City, Mo., occupied by Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kelly, Wills & Co., and Oglebay & Co., was destroyed by fire; loss $295,000; insurance $243,000.—At Rosita, Col., the entire business portion of the city was burned; loss $130,000; incendiary. At Dubuque, Iowa, Cushing's venegar factory; loss $30,000; insured $9,500.

The paymaster of the Mussel Shoals improvements in Alabama was robbed Friday of $5,000 by three men.

There is much discouragement among the commissioners of the proposed world's fair in New York at the failure to raise sufficient funds to make it a success, and its abandonment is seriously contemplated.

During the bank flurry between February 19 and March 4, inclusive, 140 national banks deposited currency in the treasury to the amount of $18,819,585 for the purpose of retiring their circulation.

The directors of the Great Western railway refuse to entertain any proposition for consolidation with the Grand Trunk.

Two Pennsylvania firms have undertaken to build 200 locomotives and 5,000 freight cars for the road from Laredo to the City of Mexico and Manzanilla.

The secretary of the navy has decided to purchase the steamer Mary and Helen, at San Francisco, to search for the lost Arctic vessel Jeannette. She will cost $100,000, and will be manned by volunteer officers of the United States navy.

Four scoundrels got into the house of Miss Elizabeth Roberts, 100 Second place; Brooklyn, Saturday morning by ringing the basement bell and seizing the servant girl. They then robbed Miss Roberts of $3,000 in bonds wh ch she had in the bosom of her dress, and of jewelry worth $500, to which the servant, on account of her fear, gave them the direction.

Moonshiners in Letcher county, Ky., lay in ambush for an expedition of a marshal and his posse against them with one of the old confederate cannons loaded with nails and slugs, which they fired at the assailing party. But they overshot the mark, and the marshal's party captured the cannon, and at last accounts, were pursuing the moonshiners, having followed them through two counties and being close on their heels.

Illinois, Michigan and Ohio have thus far refused to legislate in favor of prohibition; Kansas and Wisconsin have adopted it, and so has the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, which has adopted a bill which will probably pass the senate and be signed by the Governor.

Another big snow storm is on the way toward us from the west. The Iowa railroads are snowed up again.

Mrs. Christiancy's alimony has been paid up to the 31st inst.

The President has nominated Henry G. Pearson as postmaster at New York.

Walter Blaine of St. Paul has been appointed private secretary to his father, the secretary of state.

President Garfield has said that he will not remove any good officers before the expiration of their terms to make place for any applicants whatever.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad has secured possession of the Bear Butte canon, the only available entrance for a railroad into the Black Hills.

Fires.—At Omaha Ish & McMahon's drug store, S. P. Morse & Co.'s dry goods store and Milton Rogers & Son's stove store were burned; loss about $50,000; fully insured.

The Wisconsin assembly voted down the bill submitting constitutional amendments to the people in favor of woman suffrage—50 to 40—and the bill submitting a prohibitory amendment—48 to 40.

A large boiler in the boiler works of Donaldson & Patterson, Buffalo, exploded, killing six men, including Mr. Patterson, and wounding seven. The large building was leveled to the ground.

The cabinet has decided to refuse the request of the banks to withdraw the legal tenders deposited by them to secure their circulation.

The prospects of an extra session of congress do not seem to improve.

It is proposed in the Toronto university senate to admit women to the university.

The bonds recently withdrawn from the treasury are being rapidly re-deposited for the purpose of taking out new circulation.

Governor Pillsbury of Minnesota has appointed Gen. A. J. Edgerton United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Windom. This appointment will hold until the reassembling of the legislature in its second session in January, 1882.

President Garfield has nominated Stanley Matthews for associate justice of the supreme court, and Don A. Pardee of Louisiana for United States circuit judge of the fifth circuit. Pardee was major of the 42d Ohio regiment, of which Garfield was the first colonel.

The collectors of the world's fair commission report that the conditional and unconditional subscriptions aggregate $900,000.

The Worcester, Mass., Piedmont church Sunday raised $30,000, wiping out the debt of $85,000, collected in three years.

CONGRESS.

March 8.—The senate, after receiving letters from Senators Blaine and Kirkwood, notifying it of their resignations, went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

March 9.—The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Messrs. Evarts, Thurman and Howe as commissioners to the international monetary conference, and also the nomination of D. D. McClung as collector of customs at Cincinnati, and Lot M. Morrill at Portland, Maine, and of John M. Green collector of internal revenue for the second district of Iowa.

March 10.—In the senate resolutions were offered by Mr. Pendleton (Dem., O.) for the organization of the standing and select committees of the senate, which were ordered printed and laid on the table, to be called up next day. The senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

March 11—In the senate Mr. Edmunds (Rep. Vt.) took the oath of office for his new term. A resolution was adopted calling on the attorney general for the recent reports of the United States marshal and other officials in the western district of Virginia. The resolution appointing the senate committees being taken up, Mr. Davis (Ind., Ill.) made a brief speech, declining the chairmanship of the judiciary committee, and declaring himself independent of both parties. Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) made the point of order that the resolution for the reorganization of the senate committees was not now in order. The Vice President sustained the point of order, and Mr. Pendleton appealed. After a long debate, but without a vote on the appeal, the senate went into executive session, where it continued to discuss the date at which the senate committees should be organized, but without reaching an agreement between the two parties.

March 14.—Two new senators, McDill of Iowa, and Cameron of Wisconsin, took the oath. Mr. Pendleton (Dem., O.) called up the resolution for the appointment of senate committees. Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) moved to go into executive session. Lost; yeas 35, nays 37, Mr. Mahone voting with the Republicans in the affirmative. The discussion of the resolution appointing the senate committees was resumed by Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.). A resolution was presented condoling with the people of Russia on the assassination of the emperor. Laid on the table. The discussion on the organization was further continued. Motions to go into executive session and to adjourn were defeated. Mr. Ingalls proposed that the organization of the senate be postponed till Thursday, when the senatorial vacancies would all be filled. Mr Voorhees agreed to be one of two Democrats to abstain from voting, to offset the two Republican vacancies. The motion expressing condolence with the Russian government and people on the assassination of the czar was unanimously adopted and the senate adjourned.

FOREIGN

The Mexican committee on the national debt finds that it amounts to $145,000,000. and recommends its consolidation and the issuing of a three per cent. bond.

The notorious Dysart case, involving the Dysart peerage and property, was decided by the house of lords in favor of the present Lord Dysart.

General Wood has informed the Boers that if they do not make peace, he will assault Laing's Nek immediately on the expiration of the armistice.

A great fire in Paris has destroyed one of the largest of its millinery establishments. Loss about $1,500,000; covered by insurance.

Portugal has agreed to grant to Great Britain the right of way through her South African territories to the English colonies.

Emigration from Germany to America is continuing on an immense scale, despite the strenuous efforts of the German government to prevent it.

In the British house of commons, a number of Irish amendments to the arms bill were all rejected. At 3 p. m, while Parnell was speaking, the urgency rule was applied, and the question put on the pending amendment, which was rejected, 273 to 35. Other amendments were rejected by similarly overwhelming majorities, and the bill was passed through the committee. Mr. Parnell claimed the right to debate the motion to report the bill from the committee to the house, but was ruled out of order. Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) gives notice that he will test the legality of his recent suspension by the house of commons. The Home Rulers intend to raise the question of privilege against deputy speaker Playfair who ruled O'Donnell out of order.

A dispatch from Paris indicates that Count Herbert, son of Prince Bismark, has eloped with a beautiful German princess, the wife of a high court dignity.

The Orange Free State farmers are in a very unsettled condition, and only await a sufficient excuse to join the Boers.

The Turktsh concessions in regard to the Greek boundary line are declared entirely insufficient by the ambassadors of the powers.

The archbishop of Dublin, in his Lenten pastoral, strongly opposes the policy and teachings of the land league.

The czar of Russia is dead, the manner of his decease being explained in the following telegram from St. Petersburg:—As the emperor was returning from the parade at the palace of the Grand Duke Michael about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a bomb was thrown and exploded under the czar's carriage, doing considerable damage to the carriage. The czar alighted unhurt, but a second bomb exploded at his feet, stattering both legs below the knee, and inflicting other terrible injuries. The czar was immediately conveyed in an unconscious state to the winter palace, where he died at 4:30. Two persons are concerned in the crime, one of whom was seized immediately. The explosion also killed an officer and two Cossacks. Many policemen and other persons were injured.

In the British house of commons Mr. Gladstone explained the Afghan war expenses arrangement, and said that he would ask that urgeny be declared in regard to the supply. The speaker said that he would prepare new rules for urgency on the supply. Sir Stafford Northcote expressed doubt whether the Conservatives would support urgency on the supply. Mr. Gladstone also said that the introduction of the land bill would be deferred until the supply bill is finished, and stated that the armistice in South Africa was proposed by the president of the Orange free State. The arms bill passed its third reading by a vote of 250 to 38.

Sir Hercules Robinson is to be associated with Gen. Wood in the negotiations with the Boers. Joubert, the Boer leader, says he is ready to acknowledge the sovereignty of England in a modified form, but he will not consent to annexation.

The eccentricity of Louis of Bavaria has broken out in a new form. His palace is now closed all day, and opened from sunset to sunrise. He breakfasts about dusk, dines at midnight and sups at dawn.

In the British house of commons Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution declaring urgency on the supply. Rejected, ayes 296, noes 212, not three-fourths in the affirmative. The house then went into committee of the whole on the supply.

Mr. Bradlaugh has offered his resignation as a member of parliament in order to prevent the delay which would be caused by a long debate on Mr. Gorst's motion for the election of his successor.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—City pastry brands	$4 90	@	5 00
State brands	4 50	@	4 85
Seconds	4 00	@	4 25
Minnesota patents	7 25	@	8 00
Low grades	3 00	@	3 75
Rye	5 00	@	
Buckwheat	4 50	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 white	$ 99¾	@	1 00¼
Seller March	1 00½	@	1 01⅛
Seller April	1 02¾	@	1 03
Seller May	1 04⅜	@	1 04⅝
No. 2 white	97	@	
No. 2 red	1 04	@	

BARLEY—Canadian, 1 90@2 25 per 100 lbs. State, 1 60@1 80.
BEANS—Unpicked, 80@1 15 per bush, picked 1 50@1 80
CORN—40 to 43c per bu.
OATS—38 to 40c per bu.
RYE—65 to 75c per bu.
APPLES—$1 50 to 2 00 per bbl.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 23 to 24.
CHEESE—13 to 13½c per lb.
CRANBERRIES—$7 00 to 8 00 per bbl.
DRIED APPLES—4 cts. per lb.
DRESSED HOGS—$7 25
EGGS—Fresh 30 to 35cts.
HAY—Choice timothy $15 to 16.
HONEY—Comb, 14 to 16cts.
MAPLE SUGAR—12½c.
HOPS—15 to 20c per pound.
ONIONS—$4 50 per bbl.
POULTRY—Chickens, 10 to 11c; turkeys 13 to 15
POTATOES—Early Rose. 55c. Peach Blows 60c per bu.
PROVISIONS — Pork mess $16 to 18. Lard, 10¼ to 10½; hams, 10c; shoulders, 6½ to 7c bacon, 10½c; extra mess beef, $9 00 to 9 25 per bbl; dried beef, 10 to 11c,
SALT—1 05 to 1 12 per bbl.
SEED—Clover. 4 50 to 4 90 per per bu; timothy $2 60 to 270.
SWEET POTATOES · 3 40 to 3 50 per bbl.
TALLOW—5½c per pound,
WOOD—$2 75 to $5 per cord. 2

A FATAL HABIT.—Irresolution is a fatal habit; it is not vicious in itself, but it leads to vice, creeping upon its victims with a fatal facility, the penalty of which many a fine heart has paid at the scaffold. The idler, the spendthrift, the epicurean and the drunkard are among the victims. Perhaps in the latter its affects appear in the most hideous form. He knows that the goblet he is about to drain is poison, yet he swallows it. He knows—for the example of thousands has painted it in glaring colors—that it will deaden all his faculties, take the strength from his limbs and the happiness from his heart, oppress him with disease and hurry his progress to a dishonored grave, yet he drains it. How beautiful, on the contrary, is the power of resolution, enabling the one who possesses it to pass through perils and dangers, trials and temptations. Avoip the contraction of the habit then.

INITIALS ON FRUIT.—Did you ever see a name printed on a growing apple, pear or peach? No? Well, if you wish to have that pleasure, this is the way to obtain it: While the fruit yet hangs green upon the tree, make up your mind which is the very biggest, and most promising specimen of all. Next, cut from thin tough paper the initials of the name of your little brother or sister or chief crony, with round specks for the dots after the letters, and the letters themselves plain and thick. Then paste these letters and dots on that side of the apple which is most turned toward the sun, taking care not to loosen the fruit's hold upon its stem. As soon as the apple is ripe, take off the paper cuttings, which, having shut out the reddening rays of the sun, have kept the fruit green just beneath them, so that the name or initials now show plainly. After that, bring the owner of the name to play near the tree, and say presently, "Why, what are those queer marks on that apple up there!" You will find this quite a pleasant way to surprise the very little ones, and, of course, you can print a short pet name as easily as initials.

Oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer cakes, and holdfast is the only dog.—*Shakespeare.*

Now is the Time.

Don't wait until you are nearly dead and bed-ridden. Don't wait until you have found, to your sorrow, that mineral poisons and alcoholic stimulants, bitters, etc., will aggravate diseases of the blood, kidneys and liver. But now, before another day passes, make haste to procure and use Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It never fails to cure all bloud and skin diseases, all liver complaints and urinary troubles. 845 1 yr.

The most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars. Respectfully yours,

H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 22, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism. Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating, and powerful to reach every deep seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, allous, sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $.100 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

843 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR

A. S. T. Co.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,

Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This **Black Tip will save** still **more,** as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on **fine** and **costly** shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its *looks* would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark **A. S. T. Co.** stamped on front of Tip.

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP

on them when purchasing for their children.

CENTAUR

LINIMENT

always Cures and never Disappoints The world's great Pain-Reliever for Man and Beast. Cheap, quick and reliable.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA is not Narcotic. Children grow fat upon, Mothers like, and Physicians recommend CASTORIA. It regulates the Bowels, cures Wind Colic, allays Feverishness, and destroys Worms.

THE FARM.

Agriculture Items.

It is said that oat straw and clover hay will make as good growth in young animals as the best of English hay.

A mixture of bone dust and ashes is said to be the best fertilizer for strawberries.

The greatest loss upon the farm is its fertility. This the farmer should never dispose of without an equivalent.

Those who are contemplating planting larches should prepare to do so as soon as the frost is well out of the ground.

Clover is a nitrogeneous and also a potash plant, clover hay containing more of these elements than the best English hay, although the former will not sell for near as much as the latter, consequently clover hay should never be sold off the farm.

A ton of Indian meal has a manurial value of only six and a half dollars, after being fed to stock. The manure resulting from cotton-seed meal is worth as much as it costs, hence it will pay to sell corn and buy cotton-seed meal to stock.

However good the roosting-house may be, and however extensive the grass runs, a place should be provided where the poultry can congregate during wind and rain and be perfectly dry and sheltered. This dry run should face south and be protected from east winds.

Kerosene will destroy the mealy bug, but will also destroy the plant. It cannot be diluted with water, as the two will not mix, but milk will mix with kerosene, and then the combination will mix with water, and in this way kerosene can be effectively used for destroying these parasites.

Few people realize how inexhaustible are our resources for growing wheat. The total area of lands available for the growing of this cereal in the United States is not less than 470,000,000 acres. Our entire wheat crop of last season would not supply seed enough to sow such an immense tract of land.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as in washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other purposes.

It is said that the new cereal lately introduced into the west, and known as pampas rice, is of great value to the brewers. It contains more starch and less oily matter than corn, and can be malted as easily as barley. It grows easily, and yields a large crop. It is thought that there will soon be a heavy demand for this cereal from brewers.

Few persons are aware that the fore foot of the horse is the counterpart of the hand, and the hind foot that of th toe of the human foot, the heel comparing with the hock of the hind leg of the horse. To get a proper idea of this try to walk on the tips of your toes; you will then see how closely all'ed are the extremities of the horse and of man.

The New White Grape.

The Prentiss is a new white grape which has achieved an enviable reputation among experts. The prentiss is one selected from a large number of seedlings started by J. W. Prentiss of Pultney, Steuben Co., N. Y., from seed of Isabella, over fifteen years ago, and is a pure native seedling with no taint of foreign bleod. The original vine did not fruit for several years and received but little attention, growing for years in the grass on the side of a ravine. It first fruited sparingly but gradually improved until it began to attract attention and was transplanted and given better cultivation. It continued to improve and Mr. Prentiss began to propagate and plant additional vines, until for three or four years past he has had in full bearing about 200 vinos. For eight or nine years those that were of sufficient age have not failed to bear and ripen a heavy crop, however severe the winter or unfavorabte the season. The foliage has proven as healthy as Catawba, Isabella or Diana, resembling the latter; is thick, leathery and has never shown any mildew or leaf-blight in the original vineyard. The fruit has no tendency to rot. It bore a heavy crop the season following the cold winter several years since, when the thermometer showed twenty degrees below zero, and canes were on a trellis with no protection.

This celebrated grape is now for the first time offered to the public. Having tested it thoroughly and watched its behavior for several years, its owners recommend it as a hardy white grape of best quality, good grower, very productive, and as free from disease as any of the grapes of good quality. Being a pure native seedling it is not subject to disease, as are many of the grapes of best quality which were produced by crossing native with foreign varieties. It is not, however, expected that it will succeed everywhere, nor is it claimed to be a grape that will succeed over as wide a range of territory as the Concord, but it is recommended for planting in ordinarily good grape regions and by those who want something that is really good. It has also proved a very profitable market grape for good grape-growing localities.

Its description as given by the grower is as follows: Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact. Berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun, skin thin but very firm. Flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma, free from foxiness, little if any pulp, seeds few and small, very similar to Rebecca in quality but vine a vigorous grower, and foliage very distinct from Rebecca. Foliage healthy, thick, resembling Diana or Isabella, showing its native origin. Vine a good grower and very productive, inclined to overbear. Clusters should be thinned unless pruned close. Vine hardy and buds uninjured with thermometer 15° to 20° below zero. The grape is an excellent keeper and ripens with the Concord.

How to Multiply Plants Cheaply.

We do not profess to give the nurseryman's way of multiplying plants. is simply our own practice, which is not patented. Make the cuttings of grape, quince, currant or other plants designed for multiplication, about six inches long. Cut the butt ends obtusely, wedge-shaped, the upper end with one diagonal cut. Tie about fifty in a bundle; puddle both ends in a mortar of clay of the consistence of thick cream by dipping in the ends. If cut before February, they should be buried in the ground until about six weeks before the plant would naturally put out leaves. If cut in February when there is no frost in the trees, the cuttings may be put in boxes about four inches deep and about one inch apart each way, after being puddled. The puddling prevents the evaporation of the juices at the upper end and prevents the sap from escaping at the butt end and favors callous and the rapid formation of little rootlets.

About the first of March is early enough to box the cuttings in the latitude of Philadelphia. The soil in which the cuttings are boxed should be a sandy loam, not very rich, and kept constantly moist, not wet, and in a room at a temperature fully ten degrees above frost. One bud only need be above the soil. About corn planting time, when the danger of frost is over, set out the plants, in thoroughly prepared ground as free from weeds as possible, in suitable rows for cultivation, and about eight inches apart in the row. Mulch thoroughly on each side of the row a strip six or eight inches wide, and further care will be unnecessary until the plants grow twelve inches or more, when the lower shoots should be rubbed, to promote an upright growth.

Autumn or winter cuttings do better than those cut in the spring, yet, if for any cause it has been neglected, cuttings may be made at any time in the spring before the sap starts, when they can be cut and puddled and set in rows and mulched with reasonable hopes that ninety per cent. will take root and grow. One with little means can soon, in this way, have all the fruit he desires. It has long seemed strange to us that this matter has been so much neglected by farmers when it can be so easily attended to.—*Ohio Farmer.*

How to Raise Pork.

1st. The breeding must be carefully managed, says the Ohio Farmer, and by this I do not mean that to produce pork cheaply the farmer must have thoroughbred stock, for I am quite sure that grades will often prove more profitable, but I do not believe that the use of a thoroughbred male will be found unprofitable. Whether this male is a Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester White, or some other breed, must depend on the farmer's judgment; but so long as a thoroughbred pig can be had for less than $25, the farmer is penny wise who fails to have one. 2d. To make cheap pork the hogs must be kept thrifty all the time. By this I do not mean that gs should be fattened or overfed, for this will often take off the profits. The first six months of a pig's life should be devoted to the growth of bone and muscle, and not fat, and while they should be fed liberally this fact must be kept in mind. The appetite should be always kept good, and this can easily be done by judicious feeding, the use of charcoal, ashes and salt, and some variation in food. It may be laid down as a rule that you will not find thrifty stock nor make cheap pork if your young pigs are so fed that soiled corn lies by them all day.

This brings me to a third point, which is this—the farmer who recognizes the fact that the hog is naturally a grazing animal, will make much cheaper pork than he who feeds corn exclusively. Not only can a pound of pork be made cheaper on clover than on corn, but the great gain is in the fact that a hog, after a summer on clover, is in a hygienic condition to assimilate more food than when it has been on a corn diet. I would recommend farmers who are making pork production their greatest interest, and who have not adopted the plan of making pig pork, to sow an acre of rye for each eight hogs, on which they can be pastured at least a month before the clover begins to bloom, thus increasing the length of the growing season. While on the rye I would feed a small amount of corn, but on good clover I think it better to give no grain.

With good stock and such as a good farmer should give, I believe cheaper pork can be made from pigs eight to ten months old than from hogs wintered and fattened at eighteen or twenty months. To do this profitably, the pigs must come in March, and the farmer, to save these early pigs, must keep a record and know to a day when to expect them, and be ready for them. One of our best breeders, who has not less than twenty March litters every spring, tells me that in seven years he has not lost a litter. It is easy to make these pigs weigh 250, on an average, at nine months old, and it is done by the ten thousand head every year. The advantages of this plan are, that we save the labor of feeding (and what in these days of epidemics is no small item) the risk of disease, and we get the use of the money for the nine months. These advantages are so apparent that many of our best farmers have adopted this plan and are making money by it.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

Put a bowl of quicklime in a damp closet, and it will absorb the moisture.

To peel any kind of fruit easily, pour boiling water over it, and this loosens the skin.

A piece of muslin put next to every layer of leather in a sole will prevent the sole from squeaking.

To stone raisins easily, pour boiling water over them, and drain it off. This loosens them, and they come out clean and with ease.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot, and hold a hot iron near it till the grease is absorbed.

Let the sun have free access to the inside of the whole house at some time during the day, and keep shutters, blinds and windows open except when it is necessary to exclude it. Never mind faded carpets; they are not so bad as faded cheeks, and these cannot be avoided except by fresh air and ample daylight.

Dishes should always be rinsed in clear, hot water after having been washed in soapsuds. Nothing is more unpleasant at the table than to notice a certain stickiness that the soap is likely to leave. It is necessary also from a sanitary point of view; the caustic alkali is corrosive and unwholesome, and the grease is often impure.

Politeness at Home.

There is no good reason why a man should needlessly put his own wife to the trouble of wiping up tracks when he takes great pains to cleanse his feet before crossing his neighbor's threshhold; neither is it consistent that we women should be too severe on our own husband and son for a little carelessness, while we assure our callers with the most gracious of smiles that "it is not of the slightest consequence." I would not have any one less considerate of those abroad. I hope we will enjoy seeing our husbands and wives polite to our neighbors, only let us be sure to practice our good manners at home. There are husbands who would hasten to assure a neighbor's wife, who had in her haste burned her biscuit, that they "greatly enjoyed them where they were so nice and brown," who would never think their own wives needed the same consideration.

For my part, I think the laws of politeness are equally binding on us at home, no unkind language or thoughtless behavior being allowable there that would not be proper in society. No man can be a gentleman, though ever so genial abroad, who is a tyrant or habitual fault-finder at home; and no woman is a real lady who is not a lady at home in her morning wrapper as well as in silk in her neighbor's parlor. One member of a family who begins the day with fretful words and harsh tones, is generally enough to spoil the happiness and temper of the whole for the day. Not all who hear the impatient word give the angry answer, for many choose to suffer in silence; but every such word makes somebody's heart ache, and, as a rule, it is somebody whom we love and would do anything for, except to keep back the unkind, sarcastic word.

The life of hurry and overwork many of us live has much to do with our impatience, and if we can do anything to remove the cause, we ought to do it as a matter of duty. I know there are many fathers and mothers upon whom the burdens of life rest so heavily that they can hardly get needed sleep. But many times the tired housekeeper and mother might "lighten the ship" a little. When God sends trouble and care, let us bear it in His strength, but let us be very careful about the unnecessary burdens we take upon our own shoulders. Plain, neat homes, with a cherry-hearted mother, are infinitely better for children than a multitude of tucks and ruffles, with a sad, disheartened mother who has no time to help her family to be wise and good. Don't let an ambition to outshine our neighbors, or even to have the best-kept house and most glittering windows, blind us to the fact that sunshine and cheer are good for body and soul.

Then do not let us make ourselves miserable by borrowing trouble that may never come. We sometimes utterly unfit ourselves for the work of life by anticipating sorrows God never meant us to bear. A little time spent judiciously in preventing the cause of sickness in a family, is better than years of wailing over "what might have been" or what may be. A careful sowing of good seed to-day may save us from reaping a terrible harvest by and by. Never fear that the good Father above all will not send all needful discipline, and trust His care, but don't borrow trouble or engage in its home manufacture.—*Home Magazine.*

Home Ornaments.

This is a good time of the year to make some pretty fancy articles for the house, to brighten it up after the spring cleaning. Tidies made of strips of velvet or silk, with lace insertion and edge, are easily made, and may be decorated in any way to suit your taste. Hand-embroidered vines on the strips of silk or velvet are lovely. A tidy made of a square of silk with an applique bouquet in the centre is handsome. Really serviceable tidies are made of linen, trimmed with torchon, with outline pictures drawn with indelible ink. If you do not knew how to sketch, get a sheet of tracing paper, select some simple outline picture for your first attempt, trace it delicately and carefully on both sides of the tracing paper, then transfer to the linen by placing it where you wish to have the picture, and go over it again with the pencil, then use the ink. You may in the same way sketch for painting in oil or water colors. This is not, to be sure, "high art," but it is pleasant work, and if you have not much time to give to it it is far better than doing nothing of the kind. This is also a good time to see that the summer stockings are all in order; take them some stormy day when it seems unlikely that they will ever be wanted, and darn or cut over as may seem best. It is quite an accomplishment to cut over stockings nicely. It is well worth doing, as often stockings that are of no use to a grown person may be valuable for the children. A few skeins of embroidery silk and a half-hour's work will change a made-over Balbriggan into a handsome new child's sock.

Tea Tales.

The Russia gentleman drink their tea out of glasses; the ladies out of china. There is an amusing legend attached to this custom. The first teacups (for Russia) were made at Cronstadt, with a view of that city at the bottom of the cup. It often happened that the proprietors of the cafes did not make the tea so black as was desirable, from motives of economy, and a transparent liquor was the result. Whereupon a waggish customer summoned the proprietor, and, pointing to his cup, exclaimed: "I see Cronstadt." The saying passed into a proverb, and so to prevent their customers "seeing Cronstadt" any more, glasses were introduced, at the bottom of which they could see nothing.

No article on tea could omit mention of Dr. Johnson and his great partiality for that beverage. In his review of Hanway's "Tea and its Pernicious Consequences," he proclaims himself as "a hardened and shameless tea-drinker, who has for many years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant; whose kettle has scarcely time to cool; who with tea amuses the evening, with tea solaces the midnights, and with tea welcomes the morning." "Bozzy" says that he supposes no one ever enjoyed with more relish the fragrant leaf than Johnson. The quantities he drank of it at all hours were so great that his nerves must have been uncommonly strong not to have been extremely relaxed by such an intemperate use of it. It is related of him, but not by Boswell, that whilst on his Scotch tour, the Dowager Lady Macleod, having repeatedly helped him, until she had poured out sixteen cups, then asked him if a small basin would not be more agreeable, and save him trouble. "I wonder, madam," he answered roughly, "why all the ladies should ask me such questions. It is to save themselves trouble, madam, and not me." On another occasion he said: "What a delightful beverage must that be that pleases all palates at a time when they can take nothing else at breakfast." Croker mentions that the doctor's teapot held two quarts.

Five o'clock tea is by no means a modern invention. It is of Swiss origin, and is mentioned in the "Almanach des Gourmands." "About 5 o'clock in the evening the lady of the house makes herself in the middle of the drawing room some very strong tea, softened by a few drops of rich cream; slices of bread and butter are served with it. Such is the Swiss tea in all its simplicity; but in rich houses there are added cakes, preserved fruits, and even ices. It is served every day, and it is the only meal to which strangers are invited." The well-known stinginess of the Swiss renders this extremely probable. It is to be hoped that the tea was better in those days than it is now, or a short time ago. One shudders on recalling to mind the appalling mixture contained in the hotel teapots.

Let us end with a statement of Balzac's. We can not pretend to know whence he derived it. The English government (date not mentioned) allowed three criminals, condemned to death, to choose between being hung or to live exclusively on tea, coffee, or chocolate, without adding any other nourishment whatever, or being permitted to drink any other liquid. They accepted and drew lots for the drink. The one who lived on chocolate died in eight months. The one who lived on coffee lasted two years. But the man of tea enjoyed existence for three years. Balzac adds details of the particular way in which each died; but they would hardly be welcome at the dinner or breakfast table.

THE MOSQUITO.—Professor Fontaine gives some hints for abating the mosquito pest which is sure to come with the advent of funny days. First, he says, mosquitoes require water for the deposit of their eggs and the rearing of their larvæ or wiggletails. Therefore, all cisterns should be made close and covered with close woven brass wire-netting to prevent their laying in them. No old tubs, barrels, or receptacles of water ought to be permitted, and no stagnant pools left undrained within a mile of any dwelling. Then they can be killed by the cheapest and most abundant of all alkalies, common lime. Therefore this ought to be poured into every cesspool and spring. A pound of strong lime to every 100 gallons of stagnant water is sufficient. But even a pound to 1,000 gallons of a cistern of drinking water will kill them, although it will probably give the water an unpleasant flavor and make it too "hard" fer most domestic uses.

The making of plate glass was suggested by the fact of a workman happening to break a crucible filled with melted glass. The fluid ran under a large flagstone and was found solidified in the form of a plate.

EUROPE'S RICHEST FAMILY.

The Rothschilds—Some of Their Habits Likes, Dislikes and Peculiarities.

The Paris banking firm of Rothschild Brothers expired by limitation on the last day of September. It was reconstituted on the same day for twenty-five years. Its capital is fixed at 50,000,000 francs ($10,000,000), contributed equally by the three partners, Mayer Alphonse James de Rothschild, 2 Rue Saint Florentin; Gustave Samuel James de Rothschild, 23 Avenue Marighy; and Edward James de Rothschild, 23 Rue Lafitte.

The Rothschilds, when they received their patent of nobility, adopted as their device the words "Industria, integritate, et labore." More than three-quarters of a century have elapsed since they assumed this motto, and they have always acted up to it. Each member of the house not only works for the common good, but is remarkable for his personal merits.

The head of the French branch of the family is the

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD.

He is the financier of the family, and the faithful continuer of the traditions of his father, the late Baron James. He is an indefatigable worker—up earlier than most of his clerks, and one of the first to enter the office. He takes his lunch in the bank, and never leaves it till the doors are closed. He possesses an intellect at once cool and luminous; he sees a situation at a glance, and all the advantages that can be derived from it. He has not only the temperament of a financier, but the science of finance. In Paris he is fond of walking about the streets, and he may be seen on foot, not only when he leaves the bank, but after dinner, or after leaving a party. He does not care for show, and no passer-by is attracted by the splendor of his equipages. In the country he hunts and shoots, more for the sake of his health than from any passion for the chase. His wife, a beauty, with the temperament of an Englishwoman, is a more ardent follower of sport than he is, is constant in her attendance at race meetings, and may be seen in the spring mornings, however late she may have left the ball, galloping in the Bois. She is a devoted patroness of the theater, and is one of the grandes elegantes of

PARISIAN HIGH LIFE.

But while associating with them, she never imitates their luxury of dress or their pretensions to originality. Her dresses are always simple, and her jewels never indicate the treasures of which she is mistress.

Baron Gustave looks after the external relations of the banking house. He is less cold and reserved than his brother Alphouse, and is a conspicuous member of the Jockey Club, where he is one of the most determined players. His wife one day complained that her husband's losses at the club amounted in one year to a hundred thousand crowns. "Be thankful, my dear," said the old lady whom she was addressing; "a passion for the queen of spades will not disturb the household of a Rothschild." The Baroness Gustave, like all the other ladies of the house of Rothschild, is well acquainted with the larger transactions of the house. The late Emperor only once during his reign visited the magnificent chateau of Ferrieres, celebrated now as having been the King of Prussia's headquarters. He passed the day there. The male members of the firm were in attendance to receive their guest, and the Baroness Gustave had for that day the signature of the firm.

Baron Edward cares little for the fluctuations of the Bourse. He is a bibliophile enrage. The rivalry between him and the Duke d'Aumale for the possession of rare works has raised the price of all curious or ancient editions. With such buyers in the market there is no chance now of the humble bibliomaniac finding a treasure among the bouquins of the Quais. Baron Edward is not a selfish collector. He supplies means and encouragement for the publication of rare editions, and he is a great connoisseur in bindings. His wife, Adelaide, was one of

THE PRUSSIAN ROTHSCHILDS.

Charlotte, the sister of these three brothers, was, by a custom not unusual among continental Jews, married to her uncle, Baron Nathaniel. Her eldest son, James, who is married to another cousin, Therese, has been called lately to the bar. He has even held a brief in court, and he lost his case with the best grace in the world. He is usually regarded as the probable successor of his uncle Alphonse, whose industry he shares, and whose teachings he follows. A younger brother, Arthur, is a man of generous and lively disposition. He values his wealth for the pleasures which it procures for himself and his friends. He tries his hand at everything. He is an officer of artillery in the territorial force, a post obtained only by a severe examination; he is a passionate hunter and an ardent yachtsman. He has the finest yacht in France. Two years ago he projected an expedition to the East, and enrolled as companions of his travels a number of artists. He has written a "Historie de la Poste," an excellent monograph, and he has formed a collection of postage stamps valued at $20,000.

The mother of the two Rothschilds just mentioned, the Baroness Charlotte, and her mother, the Dowager Baroness James, are really the greatest figures in the family. The latter held a considerable place in society during the reign of Louis Phillippe. Her grace and tact brought the Faubourg St. Germain into the salons of the Rue Lafitte, and opened the door of the most aristocratic mansions to her children. Her personal attachment to the Queen Marie Amelie, and her devotion to the house of Orleans prevented her from ever ooming to terms with

THE COURT OF THE TUILERIES

under the Empire. She underwent last year an operation for cataract, and the expressions of sympathy which she received from all quarters prove the esteem in which she is held. All the grand traits of her character are found in her daughter Charlotte. For fifteen years she was the devoted nurse of her blind and paralyzed husband. As a widow she consecrates herself to her children. She is a lover of art, and no mean artist. Some of her water-colors exhibited at the Salon were much admired, and her house is always open to the masters of literature and of art. Like her mother, she is the patroness of innumerable charities well-known to the public. In secret deeds of charity she is equally indefatigable, and many an aristocratic family could not hold its position in the world if it were not for the generosity and discretion of Charlotte Rothschild. The Baroness Salomon was early left a widow, and still wears her weeds. Her daughter, an only child, is the richest heiress of the Rothschilds. She has a passion for horses, and is as skillful and intrepid a coachwoman as the Queen of Belgium.

Baron Adolphe was the head of the house at Naples. He wound up its affairs and now lives in Paris, a simple rentier. He is seen everywhere; in the theaters, the studios, the fashionable salons, his blonde beard is always visible. His wife a particular friend of the late Queen of the Two Sicilies, had a salon at Naples which possessed great political importance. At present, her Paris salon in the Rue de Monceau has an ultra aristocratic air. Like all of her name, she is nobly generous, and has established an ophthalmic hospital in the Valley of Rhone for patients of all religions.

Only one of the Continental branch of the family has abandoned the religion of her ancestors. This is the young Dutchess Alexandrine de Gramont, one of the Frankfort Rothschilds. Love proved more potent than family tradition.

Narrow Escape of a Lion-Tamer.

The lion Wallace, which shockingly mangled one of the attendants at the menagerie of Messrs. Sanger at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, ferociously attacked and fearfully lacerated the lion-tamer, a colored man named Allicamousa, who only escaped with his life by the exercise of extraordinary presence of mind and promptitude of defence. The lion-tamer bravely rescued the attendant referred to, and the lion has since that time shown symptoms of resentment at the severe punishment Allicamousa was obliged to inflict on that occasion. The greatest anxiety has been felt in the town with regard to the continuance of the daily performances, and in consequence of the dangerous character of the animal unusual precautions have been taken for the safety of those who have to enter the den. On Friday the tamer was obliged to postpone his evening performance, as the lion made a determined dash at him, and at other times he has been compelled to use his whip severely. The hall was crowded throughout the whole of Saturday, the school children of Birmingham being admitted at 1d each, and 25,000 had passed the turnstiles. The first performance of Allicamousa was concluded in safety, but as he made his second entrance into the den at five o'clock the large lion sprang at him and had to be beaten back. While proceeding across the cage the lion-tamer unfortunately lifted his eyes from those of the lion, which was upon him immediately, amid the shrieks of the immense crowd of spectators. Allicamousa was clawed on both sides of the face, struck to the ground, and bitten in the arm. The red-hot irons were at once thrust between them, and the man wriggled like an eel from beneath the lion, the blood streaming down his face and shoulder. He discharged his revolver three times in the lion's mouth, and gaining his feet, placed his back against the side of the cage, and attacked the animal with his loaded whip, hitting it repeatedly between the eyes until it was almost stunned. The encounter had been watched with breathless anxiety, but as the lion-tamer left the den the crowd gave vent to their excited feelings by enthusiastically cheering him. Allicamousa was immediately taken to the Queen's hospital by Mr. Harry Taylor (a well-known comedian of the Prince of Wales's theatre), where his wounds were stitched up, the most serious being a very deep one upon the left cheek. Notwithstanding his narrow escape, the lion-tamer expressed his determination of giving his usual evening performance, and had to be bandaged by the medical attendants to prevent him appearing. The lion has an ugly bleeding wound in the forehead where he was injured by the tamer. On Thursday, in Sanger's menagerie, Allicamousa, the lion tamer, was, in the presence of about two thousand persons, presented with a silver cup in recognition of the courage he displayed in rescuing the attendant, Harris, when attacked by the same lion a fortnight since. It was stated that Allicamousa would resume his performances in the lion's den when "Wallace" has been removed to the Zoological Gardens. Two policemen were present to prevent any performance in the den.

Whoever considers the number of absurd and ridiculous oaths necessary to be taken at present in most countries, on being admitted into any society or profession whatever will be less surprised to find prevarication still prevailing where perjury has led the way.—*Abbe Raynal.*

A cure for a felon is to wind a cloth loosely about the finger, leaving the end free. Pour in common gunpowder till the afflicted part is entirely covered. Keep the whole wet with strong spirits of camphor.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, March 19, 1881.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,
ISAAC MARSTON.

For Regents of the University,
JAMES F. JOY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

A Republican City Convention will be held in Council Hall, Wednesday evening March 30th, at seven and one-half o'clock, to select candidates for Mayor, Supervisor and Constable in the First and Second Judicial Districts.

Ward Caucuses will be held Monday evening at half past seven, to choose five delegates to City Convention and a candidate for Alderman in each ward. Wards meet as follows:

1st Ward, Engine House.
2d Ward, Capt. Allen's office.
3d Ward, Council Hall.
4th Ward, W. H. Jewitt's Office.
5th Ward, Worden's shop.

By order of City Committee.
WM. H. HALL, Chairman.

Even the center of population of the country, is in Ohio.

The Russian Emperor is the victim of a delayed revolution.

A change of venue is called for in the Mrs. Barnard Case.

President Garfield's inaugural address is a masterly production.

The postmaster at Mentor is half persuaded that the universe has come to a standstill.

The Republican convention for the seventh Congressional district finally panned out Rich.

The people of all parties are much gratified at the President's resolve to retain all good officers. No use of begging the places of efficient officers.

Mahone, the new Virginia Senator wisely chooses to act with the Republicans. Ben Hill won't want a second tilt with this second John Randolph.

Hon. Chas. Shier says, "Ohio not only is competent to furnish us presidents, but seems to have the timber on hand to fill all the other offices of the government."

We dreadfully hate to go back on our noble Garfield. But Oh, why? why did you nominate Stanley Mathews, the monopolist attorney, for the Supreme Court?

The amendment to enable the Supreme Court to select their own clerk, will be voted upon this spring. We can see no reason why it should not be adopted and without a dissenting "no".

Judge McDell, who has been appointed to succeed Gov. Kirkwood in the Senate, is an able man. When we were in Iowa in 1872, we heard him give one of the most logical, argumentative speeches, that we listened to during the entire campaign.

The new Congerssman in the seventh District, Mr. Rich, is a self made man, never received any thing more than a common school education. But he has been a student nevertheless, eminently possessed of common sense. Not yet forty years old, he has a splendid future before him.

Prof. Estabrook's name has been suggested to us by a friend as a suitable man to succeed Superintendent Gower. It is the only name we have heard mentioned, and the nail could not be hit on the head more squarely We doubt there being a man in the state, who would be more acceptable to the teachers.

There being only 150 delegates in the late Democratic convention at Lansing, the *Journal* says:

"In looking over the room, we were reminded of the head of a man with a bald spot on the top and a crop of sickly, straggling hair about the back ears and temples."

The Detroit *Evening News* is out with its chronic attack upon the State Normal School. If State professional schools of any kind are justifiable and demanded, the school for the training of teachers is the most essential. So thought the fathers and founders of educational interests in our State and so will continue to think and act upon the conviction their broad minded successors. The Normal School with its new principal, bringing to the discharge of his duties abilities of a high order and diversified experience, also aided by a band of assistants, unequalled by any institution of the kind in the country, is just entering upon a wider and higher plane of usefulness. We invite, yea we challenge the *Evening News* to keep a close watch upon the State Normal School and its graduates the coming five years. And in inviting this critical inspection of its present and future work we by no means disparage its successful mission the last twenty five years.

"Uneasy the head that wears a crown." The Czar of Russia has for a series of years been haunted by the phantom of assasination, and at last his fears have been realized. There have been several unsuccessful attempts upon his life. An autocrat, and yet the emancipator of the serfs. Strange as it may seem, terrible punishments have been inflicted upon those possessing the least aspiration to rise in the scale of social being to be free. The unfortunate victims are sent to the iron mines of Siberia, and never emerge from those dark toiling abodes. Buried in living graves, until they are carried out dead corpses. This crushing tyranny grows out of the system of government. While we have no sympathy with the crime of assasination and doubt its being productive in this case or any other of good results to the masses, yet we would be glad to see the system of government itself so pregnant with evil and wrong, overthrown, strangled to death.

Gen. Cameron is McVeagh's father-in-law: but he couldn't be more opposed to him (politically) if he were his mother-in-law—*Saginaw Herald.*

The men who have moulded the thought of their times, and changed the currents of the world's history, have been men of comparative seclusion. They have been unpopular in their day. Such were the prophets of the olden time. Such were even Gautama and Mahomet, when they gave up money-making and retired into solitude to project mighty ideas and plans. John the Baptist in the wilderness, Luther in the cloister and John Bunyan in Bedford jail, were of little account, but their names are enrolled among the greatest of earth. Now the multitudes sing their praises. *Rev. Dr. Willson.*

THE CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Among the hardest workers in the Democratic party in days gone by, can be truthfully named Chauncey Joslin. While he is the veteran of the bar, he is yet in his prime—a dictionary of legal lore. Washtenaw county of right claims, or should claim the candidate for Circuit Judge. The Democracy of Washtenaw county will honor itself by selecting Mr. Joslin. If hard work for the party, if eminent fitness for the position counts, Mr. Joslin well receive the nomination.

On the Republican side of the house, if Thomas Ninde would take the nomination, he would be the choice in this section. No man of more eminent qualifications in the district. Next, A. J. Sawyer or J. F. Lawrence.

When Garfield entered church last Sunday, the congregation were singing the second verse of the hymn, "Welcome, Sweet Day of Rest." They had reached these lines as he walked up the aisle:

"The King himself draws near
To see his saints to-day."

Mr. Micawber is in town.

He is looking for something to turn up.

He believes he would like a post-office.

There is no man in his community more available for collector.

In case he is not appointed collector he would make a good appraiser.

Or special agent.

Or a store-keeper.

The thing he dotes on is a consulship. In this connection it may be mentioned that his pronunciation of French is said by natives to be remarkable.

But in case no appointment is available just now, perhaps President Garfield will be so good as to make a note of his case.

Or lend him $10.

Or get him a pass home.

He is not exacting.—*Washington National Republican.*

TO THE UNHAPPY.

EXPLANATORY.

For THE COMMERCIAL:

I wish to disabuse the minds of certain parties who, by looking into the large end of the telescope, imagined they saw behind the quill which penned the recent article on "The University and the Diploma System," the lineaments of some of the Normal professors. In the first place, I desire to say that the author of the article in question has no connection whatever with the Normal faculty. Furthermore, no one of them was consulted about it, and to-day no one of them knows who the author is. If the parties who were disturbed will only reverse the instrument, they will find these gentlemen engaged with commendable fidelity and earnestness, and withal, with gratifying success, in building up their several departments, and in every way possible increasing the efficiency of their work. Their high calling absorbs their best thought and endeavor. With a zeal that is born of personal consecration to their work, they seek to give to those who fall to their hands to teach, ripeness of scholarship, earnestness of purpose, and conscientious devotion to the sacred interests which the school is intended to subserve. And I am happy to bear testimony, that by their fidelity and effort they have put into the activities of the State a class of men and women who commend the institution to generous support.

As to Merach, he is a stockholder in a manufacturing company doing business under the corporate name of "The State of Michigan." The company's works are in great part located at Ann Arbor, and their chief products are doctors, lawyers and tooth-pullers. When he joined the the company it was understood that the capital stock was all paid up. There had been put into the treasury of the company vast tracts of lands and other property values, sufficient, it was said, to carry on the business. For the past few years, however, matters have taken a strange turn, and the stockholders have been annoyed by constant and ever increasing assessments, and this has become so burdensome that they have serious thoughts of making a thorough examination of the establishment, with a view to find the loose screws in its management. They are disposed to see if there are not some sinecures, expensive luxuries, that can be dispensed with without detriment to the company's interests. It is intimated that there are some branches of the business which are of the nature of a fifth wheel, some men, who are paid $2,500 per year to fill a chair whose duties are not well understood, whose occupants, judging from outside manifestations, can find nothing better to do than to attempt the organizatian of "rings" having for their object the bringing into bad repute their fellow workers in other branches of the company's industries. Some think the company has overdone the market, and the question naturally arises, whether it pays to withdraw so large a number from the producing classes, and so overstocking the market with useless wares. I am happy to inform those parties who are so agitated over the imaginary indications of outside rings formed to antagonize this school of all work except the useful, that they mistake the growing vigilance of the long suffering stockholders for the reprehensible method by "rings," with which history indicates themselves to be unworthily familiar. As a caution, lovingly bestowed, I would add that those workmen whose chief function seems to be to unearth hypothetical "rings," will find too much activity very dangerous, as they are liable to stumble on the "Ring" of Gyges, whose chief virtue is in making the finder invisible.

MERACH.

Boys who are dissatisfied with their positions in life should remember the old adage that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." The boy who is constantly seeking for employment is the one who fails to improve his time when he is employed.

MISSOURI MATTERS.

LETTER FROM WOODFORD GAINES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1881.

DEAR NANCY—I take my pen to let you know that I am well, with the exception of a mashed foot. I had a piece of slate drop on my foot weighing 200 pounds. I don't know as yet whether there are any bones broken. I sent you a letter with some money, and will send you more when I commence work again. Mr. Mashat wants you to come out here and keep a boarding house, but I am afraid to undertake it. Everybody here appears to be hard up. Tell all the boys, for God's sake, never to come to this land. Everybody tries to beat and cheat us all the way through. We went to Chas. Mashat's brother to board the first week, and he charged us 40 cents a meal. We put up stoves not fit for old iron, and had to pay $5 apiece. They even charged us 20 cents apiece for straw to fill one tick. If any of the boys come down here, they will never make money enough to get back. Tell the women of Ypsilanti that we men want to get Chas. Mashat out here to hang him. He has damaged us to the extent of $50 apiece. Look out for him if he is back and tries to fool some more of us. If Mr. Stump had money he would go home. He is doing nothing. Every move is money out of our pockets. We are half a mile in the ground, and it is the dirtiest place that is in God's world, and the dead hogs here are lying around by the car load. Publish this in THE COMMERCIAL for us all. Here are the names: Woodford Gaines, J. Tyler, W. Sparkes, Enoch Stump, Elias Pierce, Charles Bow, James Sanford, Mr. Perkins, W. Bowls, Lafayette Cosly, E. Pierce, J. Riggs, Wm. Travis, C. Muchel, J. Eaton, E. Denton, Mr. Swam.

Yours truly,
GAINES WOODFORD.

JOHN SCHUMACHER,

Wrote a letter to Rev. Dr. Crosby, who lent himself to the devil in crying down prohibition. The Dr. procured the publication of this letter in the N. Y. Independent. Unwittingly a splendid hit for "our John." The Ann Arbor Reform Club requested Judge Cheever to write an explanatory letter tothe Independent. Br. Cheever has done it up just brown. We give extracts.

Mr. John Schumacher is a German, about forty years of age, and a tinsmith by trade. He has been president of the Ann Arbor Reform Club about four years, and it is conceded to be the most successful club in the State. He has organized and sustained many very successful clubs in other towns and villages in our county. Through his efforts, mainly, the reform movement has been carried into our State University, and now a majority of our fifteen hundred students are members of the club, and many valuable young men have been saved from intemperance. He has braved the opposition of his numerous countrymen in this vicinity, although it has seriously injured his business.

When I look back over the past four years, and call to mind the hundreds who have been reformed, some of them the most gifted men in our country, and when I think of the scores of young men in our University and out of it, who have been rescued from great injury or absolute ruin, mainly through the persevering efforts of this poor German tinsmith, I feel very earnestly that something should be said in his behalf. I presume that his friends Judge Cooley and Dr. Angell would have advised him not to write the letter, yet we should remember that, though like Martin Luther's inkhorn it has only made a huge blot, still it was hurled at the devil with good intent. We must also bear in mind that he is now at middle life and is conscious that his early life has been perverted, his opportunities lost, his heath ruined through intemperance. He inherited a good constitution, a mind above the medium, and is possessed of executive ability and a native keenness of perception, that would have made him a very successful man in any of the walks of life. He now finds that through moderate drinking in youth, he became a drunkard in middle life, that his parents squandered their earnings.

While we may, under the circumstances, excuse Mr. Schumacher for writing the letter, we can find no good reason for its publication. Dr. Crosby must have published it for the purpose or ridiculing the writer and the cause he is earnestly sustaining. Is it not surprising that a minister of the gospel should, for any purpose, thus expose the wounds and scars of ignorance and intemperance? Is this the effect of preaching the gospel of peace and charity? Are the woes, misfortunes and miseries of a poor unfortunate reformed man, proper weapons for a clergyman to use in any controversy? While I am surprised that Dr. Crosby should stoop to such meanness, I am also surprised that a religious paper should allow him to use its columns for such a purpose. Although Mr. Schumacher is sadly deficient in knowledge of books and is a reformed man, still he has the respect and confidence of such men as James B. Angell, Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Dr. B. F. Cocker. Dr. A. B. Palmer, Prof. Edward Olney and others of our University, and all the clergy and many of the best citizens of our city

The A. S. T. Co. Black Tip for children's shoes should be called for by parents, not only upon heavy shoes, in place of metal—as it wears as well—but upon all fine shoes, as it looks neat and doubles their value.

ON TIME AS USUAL.

Jones now goes to business regularly. That attack of Neuralgia that laid him up, and which was only a fresh visitation of an old enemy, disappeared, because he took a friends advice and used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Rheumatic pain, sores, cuts, bruises, throat and lung complaints, etc., are invariably conquered by it.

OVER THE HILLS TO THE BONE-YARD.

Straight to the boneyard people go who neglect too long the danger signal of approaching consumption, a hacking cough. But with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a safeguard the peril is averted. It is a superlatively fine remedy also for rheumatism, piles, soreness, hurts, etc.

CRUEL.

Why ought the children of a thief to be burnt! Because their Pa steals (pastiles.) Burns, scalds, cuts, bruises cured by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Orpha M. Hodge, of Battle Creek, Mich. writes May 16, 1878: "I upset a teakettle of boiling hot water on my hand, inflicting a very severe scald. I applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and take great pleasure in announcing to you that the effect was to allay pain and prevent blistering. I was cured in three days. We prize it very highly as a family medicine."

It's Just a Booming.

Such is the expression of druggists and dealers everywhere who are selling DR. KINGS NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption. No like preparation can begin to have such rapid and extensive sale. And why? Simply because of its truly wonderful merits. No cough or cold, no matter of how long standing or how stubborn, can withstand its healing qualities. Asthma, Broncetis, Hoarseness, Hay Fever, Pain in the Side or Chest, Difficulty of breathing, or any lingering disease of the Throat and lungs, rapidly yield to its marvelous powers. It will positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. Satisfy yourself as thousands have already done by getting of your druggist, Frank Smith, a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular sized bottle for $1.00. For sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti.
859-1y. alt. 3

—I have given your "Sure Cure" a thorough trial, and had many others to try it, and I most earnestly recommend all suffering with Catarrh to use the "Sure Cure."
July 10, '80. (Elder) E. W. BARNES, Clio, Mich.

Manufactured by DOBYN & MITCHELL, North Middle Town, Kentucky. 864 3m

—My use of your "Sure Cure" is so very satisfactory that I am recommending it to others. MRS. GILMAN WARREN,
Aug. 8, '80. Webberville, Mich.
Manufactured by DOBYN & MITCHELL, North Middle Town, Kentucky. 864-3m.

$500

Will be paid by Dr. A. G. OLIN, for every case of Private or Chronic disease he undertakes and fails to cure. Send two stamps for "Guide to Health" Marriage Guide for the million, either sex, 50 cts. Reliable Female Pills, $5 a box. A quiet home for ladies during confinement. Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express, 50 cts.

Dr. A. G. OLIN,
203 So. CLARK ST., Ceicago, Ill. Advice free
877-3m

NEW

SPRING GOODS

FIRST OF THE WEEK,

W. H. Sweet.

SHALL CONTINUE THE CLOTHING SALE AT COST AND BELOW.

Empress!
Empress!!
Empress!!!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SCHIMMEL & DRAPER'S.

Call and see it.

EMPRESS!
EMPRESS!
EMPRESS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

Shimmel & Draper's,

CALL AND SEE IT.

NEW GOODS received Daily,

No. 4 UNION BLOCK.

Robbins AND Klein,

25 CONGRESS ST.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES

—AND—

Provisions,

THE

Largest and most Complete

STOCK OF GOODS

IN YPSILANTI.

Consult your own advantage by buying of us.

886-6m

TO RENT,

A FARM OF 40 ACRES.

25 Acres of Ploughed Land; 2½ Do. Orchard; 5 Do. Pasture Land; 12 Do. Wood Pasture; House and Barn. Rent $100. Enquire of

Wm. L. YOST,
At his Residence, SHELDONS, or of
C. L. YOST,
885 *YPSILANTI.*

SWEET BROS,

Lumber Dealers,

And Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

Planing, Matching and Scroll Sawing done on short notice.

Congress Street, next to Opera House. YPSILANTI, MICH.

HASKIN

Sells First Class Bread, Cakes, and everything in the Baking Line at his

BAKERY

Where all Orders for Parties will be promptly filled. At the

DEPOT.

IF YOU WANT FURNITURE repaired or any jobbing done, I am prepared to do it in the best manner and at the lowest price. Please leave orders at the shop, first door south of Beach Carriage Factory, on Washington street.
802 A. McELCHERAN.

The damp weather and chilling winds of the approaching season subjects ALL to exposure, no matter how healthy, we are none the less susceptible to an attack of COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HLEURISY, SPITTING OF BLOOD, CATAARH of the head, which if not promptly attended to ends in CONSUMPTION.

TOWN'S BRONCHIAL SYRUP is a POSITIVE CURE. With the nominal cost of 75 cents you procure this truly SOVEREIGN remedy.

BRONCHIAL SYRUP is GUARENTEED by all druggists and dealers in medicine to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION. Try it and be convinced of its REAL MERIT.

MARCEAUS LIVER and Anti-Bilious COMPOUND cures all Liver and bilious diseases, purifies the blood, equalizes the circulation and restores to perfet health the enfeebled system.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO.
Agents, DETROIT.

For Sale by Fred Ingram.
842-1yr

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described real estate is required for a School House site, for School District number six, in the township of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to wit:

Commencing at the north-east corner of the school house lot now owned by said District, on the west half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-three, in said township, running thence east on the quarter section line eight rods and fifteen links, thence south-westerly twelve rods to a point in the centre of the highway, seven and a half rods south-east of the south-east corner of said school house lot, thence north-westerly along the centre of said highway seven and one half rods to the south-east corner of said school house lot, thence north-easterly on the east line of said school house lot to the place of beginning.

And that on the 28th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of William K. Brock, on section number 23, in the township of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, a lawful jury of eighteen freeholders, residing in the vicinity of such proposed site, will be assembled before W. Irving Yeckly, a Justice of the Peace, of said township, to ascertain and determine the just compensation to be made for the real estate so required by such School District for such site, and the necessity for using the same.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1881.

L. W. TUTTLE,
W. K. BROCK,
HARRISON RUTHRUFF, } School District Board.

Township of Ysilanti, No. 6. 884-5w

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.
864-1yr

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT, Old	$ 90	@	95
" New	85	@	95
FLOUR, XXX	5 50		
" Snow Flake	6 50		
" Minnesota Patent	8 50		
CORN	50	@	55
OATS	33	@	35
BEANS	1 25	@	1 75
CLOVER SEED	4 75	@	4 00
POTATOES	60	@	80
APPLES, per bbl	1 00	—	1 35
HONEY, cap	12	—	18
CHEESE	14	—	16
BUTTER, Fancy in tubs	18	—	22
" extra	18	—	19
" crock	18	—	
" rolls	20	—	22
EGGS, per doz	12	—	14
CHICKENS, per lb dressed	10	—	11
" " Spring	10	—	
TURKEYS, " "	10	—	11
PORK, per cwt	5 75	—	6 00¼
" in bbls	14 00	—	15 00
LARD	10	—	11
HAMS	10	—	11
BEEF, in quarter	5	—	5½
TALLOW		—	5½
GREEN HIDES	6½	—	7
CURED "	9	—	9½
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
SHEEP PELTS	40	—	2 00
LAMB PELTS		—	1 50
HAY, per ton	10 00	—	12 00
WOOL, per lb	30	—	35
BUCKWHEAT	60	@	
LIVE STOCK.			
COWS, Milch	$ 20 00	—	35 00
" Fatted, per lb	3	—	4
STEERS, medium, per lb	3	—	4
" fatted, 1,200 lbs or over, per lb	4	—	5
SHEEP, store	2 50	—	3 00
LAMBS	2 00	—	2 50
" fatted, per lb	5	—	
HOGS, store, per lb	5	—	
" fatted, "	5½	—	

HARNESS!

For Harness and Harness Repairing, call at the

NEW SHOP,

Opposite Deubel Bros.' flouring mill.

☞ Prices Reasonable. 866

Friends & Countrymen,

ALL IN WANT OF A

FIRST CLASS HARNESS,

Horse Trappings,

Blankets, &c.,

A Fine Carriage,

Call and see me at my

Central Head Quarters,

HURON STREET,

First door north of Hemphill's & Batchelder's Bank.

G. L. YOST.

879-3m

Harness Shop

—AT—

WOLCOTT'S OLD STAND,

MILAN.

I have opened a Harness Shop in Milan, and will keep on hand a full Stock of

Harness Goods, Whips,
Valises, Blanckets, Trunks,
873 Lap Robes, etc.

JONATHAN MOHR.

RICE'S

Temperance Hotel,

COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,

DETROIT, Mich.

Convenient to Banks, Post Office, City Hall, and Opera Houses.

House new, and Furnished new throughout.

ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.
SINGLE MEALS 25 CENTS.
869

PHOWERS. PHOWERS.

"For shaking scales, Mackerel, Herring, Pickerel, Salmon and Lake Trout, will not cure or relieve you like Hop Bitters."

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters build up strongly, stimulate and give life to the weak, nervous and sick."

"Hop Bitters are continually curing what the first dose."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds yield to Hop Bitters."

"Ladies, do you want a fair, smooth, healthy and beautiful complexion? Then use Hop Bitters."

"Hop Bitters are the purest and best family medicine."

"Hop Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Are children."

"The purest and best Tonic, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all other. Cures by absorption. Ask Druggists."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Actors, Authors, Bankers, Merchants, Mechanics and Farmers, Need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters have restored to sobriety and health, perfected women from intemperance."

"Sour stomach, Sick headache and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co. Rochester, N. Y.

Send for Circular.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

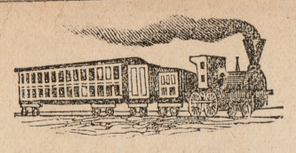
Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine is a positive cure for Spermattorrhea, Impotency, Weakness, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Nervous Debility, Irritability, Mental Anxiety, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits and functional derangements of the Nervous System generally, Pains in Back or Side, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave, or both. No matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, a short course of this Medicine will restore the lost functions and procure Health and Happiness where before was despendency and gloom. The Specifit Medicine is being usen with wonderful success.

BEFORE. AFTER. TRADE MARK

Hamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, $1 00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Will be sent by mail on receipt of money. Address all orders

J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO.
Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Ypsilanti by Fred. F. Ingram.



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE DECEMBER 12, 1880.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	‡Evening Express	†Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit---Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 30	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 52	10 29	6 42	4 46	9 10	10 40
Ypsilanti ---	8 20	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 42	11 02
Ann Arbor--	8 40	11 00	7 24	5 22	10 00	11 17
Chelsea ----	9 22	-----	8 05	5 52	10 38	----
Jackson--Ar	10 10	P.M.	9 00		11 30	A.M.
Jackson --Lv	10 20	12 15		6 55		12 40
	P.M.				A.M.	
Battle Creek	12 19	1 55		8 41	1 08	2 00
Kalamazoo--	1 13	2 36		9 35	1 53	2 42
Niles -------	2 55	4 04		----	3 40	4 15
Mich. City --	4 23	5 18		----	5 03	5 28
Chicago--Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Kal. Accomo.	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's.	†Atlantic Express	‡Night Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
Chicago--Lv	7 00	9 00	3 40	----	5 15	9 10
Mich. City--	9 25	11 13	6 00	----	7 38	11 30
		P.M.				A.M.
Niles -------	10 45	12 18	7 37	----	9 00	12 43
	P.M.			A.M.		
Kalamazoo--	12 33	1 38	9 30	6 50	10 25	2 25
Battle Creek	1 28	2 15	Jack. Exp s	7 40	11 08	3 18
					A.M.	
Jackson--Ar	3 45		A.M. 7 15	9 30	12 45	5 00
Jackson--Lv	3 45	4 05	8 02	10 07	----	----
Chelsea -----	4 40	5 07	8 40	10 35	2 05	6 25
Ann Arbor--	5 22	-----	8 55	10 48	2 20	6 41
Ypsilanti----	5 38	5 23	9 16	11 08	2 44	7 05
Wayne Junc	6 02	5 45	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00
Detroit ---Ar	6 50	6 30				

The New York Express, a fast train leaves Chicago at 1.30 in the afternoon and makes the following stops, Michigan City, 5.25; Niles, 6.23; Kalamazoo, 7.40; Battle Creek, 8.18; Jackson, 9.30; Ypsilanti, 10.50; G. T. Junction, 11.35; arriving in Detroit at 10.50 P.M. A way trieght leaves Detroit at 5 A.M.; Ypsilanti, 8.05; Ann Arbor, 9.55; Delhi, 10.26; Dexter, 11.45; Chelsea, 12.55 P.M.; Francisco, 1.32 and arriving in Chicago 12.22 A.M.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. † Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

H'Y C. WENTWORTH, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago.*

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

GOING WEST. Eve. Exp.	Fast Mail.	Frei.	STATIONS. Leave.	Arrive.	GOING EAST. Mor. Exp.	Fast Mail	Frei.
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 30	8 30	7 00	---- Ypsilanti	---	10 40	5 15	8 45
5 47	8 48	7 30	-Pittsfield Junc.	--	10 23	5 00	8 15
5 57	9 00	8 15	----- Saline	-----	10 12	4 51	7 50
6 13	9 18	8 45	-- Bridgewater	--	9 57	4 37	7 05
6 30	9 38	9 40	-- Manchester	--	9 38	4 21	6 30
6 58	10 10	10 42	--- Brooklyn	----	9 11	3 55	5 15
8 0	11 20	1 00	--- Hillsdale	----	8 08	2 50	2 25
8 10	1 30	1 15	---- Bankers	----	8 00	2 20	1 45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Arrive.	Leave.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Morning and Evening Express have through Coaches attached, to and from Detroit.

Trains run by Chicago time.

J. W. SMITH, General Manager.
W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

Post-Office Directory.

Way mail between Ypsilanti and Jackson, and Mich. Air Line, closes at ---- 8:00 A. M.
Through and way mail west, closes ---- 10:30 A. M.
D. H. & S.-W., closes at ---- 8.00 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes ---- 10:30 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes ---- 5:00 P. M.
Eastern and Western mail closes ---- 7:30 P. M.
Western mail distributed ---- 8:00 A. M.
Western and eastern mail distributed ---- 9:00 A. M.
Grand Rapids and way mail dist ---- 11:30 A. M.
Eastern mail distributed ---- 9 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
D. H. & S.-W. mail distributed ---- 6:00 P. M.
Belleville stage arrives ---- 9:00 A. M.
Belleville stage departs ---- 10:00 A. M
Daily except Sundays.

Friends of the *Commercial* who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office

MILAN.

Building is going on quite lively in this village. Burt & Bessae have put up a frame for a hardware store 40-80 feet.

Mrs. W. Clark of Ypsilanti has been here on a visit a few days, with her daughter Mrs. Wm. Easterly.

The Cars on the Butler railroad are running quite lively just now.

B. F. Thomas is on the sick list.

Died in this village, March 16th, Emma, wife of Richard Callis. She leaves a young babe, a husband and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

No end to mud just now.

STONY CREEK.

Mr. Myron Beadle is greatly troubled by the poison sumac.

Mr. Siegel has moved back on his own farm.

Auction sales are on the program now.

Weddings are often at the Methodist Parsonage.

The Lowdon school is to begin soon, and it is expected Miss Ida Wells of Ypsilanti is to teach.

The South school closes this week.

Representative King voted as the whisky ring desired, but then he is a *farmer*.

They have begun the work of putting a furnace under the Presbyterian church.

Kev. W. E. Dunning has been assisting in a protracted meeting at Milan.

The friends of temperance are now circulating petitions to the Legislature for the prohibitory amendment. Every voter should sign either it, or the one the brewers call venders.

It is reported that George H. Davis is married to Miss Elsie Sandernn, and that the wedding was a very pleasant affair.

PAINT CREEK.

Mrs. Polly Gorton died March 12th, 1881, of old age, being 85 years old. at the residence of her brother-in-law in West Sumpter. The funeral services were conducted by Mary Adell, of Winasheak, Iowa, at the Friends meeting house in South Ypsilanti. Mrs. Adell is holding evening meetings at the Friends meeting house this week.

YPSILANTI TOWN.

B. D. Kelley has bought the Milton Comestock Farm.

The Allen school closed the winter term the 16th. Taught by M. H. Stanley of Rawsonville.

AUGUSTA.

C. C. Harmon is agent for the "Boss" Cultivator.

Mr. Sheckel's (living in Mr. Hopson's house) who has been sick for a long time, is recovering.

"The Ladies' Industrial Society" prides itself on having one hundred dollars deposited in the bank.

Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Crittenden, of Ypsilanti town, celebrated their china wedding on the 16th.

Oscar Stone, of York has bought the Widdow Phelps farm.

Your correspondent was misinformed in regard to the shooting of Israel McGraw in Kansas. He was shot in his own house by a man who stepped in and deliberately shot him three times through the body, causing instant death.

Decatur Brundage, of York, could not be out to superintend his auction on the 15th, on account of being sick.

The masons and others are busy at work preparing the way for the furnace at the Presbyterian church. Everything will be in readiness soon. When the furnace is in full blast, then good by cold weather, (especially for the next six months.)

A rousing crowd at Rev Mr. Blair's donation. Proceeds must have been large.

We are soon to loose one of our live busimen, Edward Duffy, who has formed a copartnership with D. P. McCarthy and Jno. Roney in the wholesale grocery business in Detroit.

The Reform Club will celebrate their fourth anniversary, commencing on Saturday, March 26th, with one of the biggest blow outs ever witnessed in the state.

Mrs. Dr. A. J. Williams, of Ypsilanti, was visiting her uncle Dr. Bachus, last week.

Prof. W. D. Greene, the gentlemanly manager of the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti telephone exchange, was born in the latter city a little over 25 years ago. He learned the trade of making telegraph instruments in New York city, when he returned to Ypsilanti and afterwards engaged largely in their manufacture. Instuments of his make are now used on the Union Pacific railway, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and other roads. In March, 1869, Prof. Greene with a party of Ypsilantites went to the Black Hills. After a year's residence he returned to Michigan on a short visit. He next turned up in Ft. Hale, Dakota territory; he stayed here about a year when he received a government appointment at Spotted Tail Agency. Not liking the western country any too well and having accumulated a snug little sum, he came back to his old home and has since resided in this county. In stature the professor is rather tall, and straight as an arrow. He is a great reader, and scientific books and papers occupy his leisure moments. During his brief residence in this city the professor has made many warm friends.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Hicks, 80 acres sec. 13 Lodi, $6,500

Lambert Giske to Jno. Moehn, 160 acres sec. 27 Sharon, $13,120.

Julia Christie to John McCanley, Ypsilanti city property, $414.

Wm. H. Osborne to Robt. Campbell, land in sec. 23 Augusta, $2,835.

Ann W. Bassett to Addison Fletcher, 12 acres sec. 12 Ysilanti, $1,550.

Jacob Emerick to Ann W. Bassett, 12 acres sec. 15 Ypsilanti, $1,540.

Catherine Pounds to Wm. H. Mullholand, 35 acres sec. 21 Superior, $1,600.

Henry S. Boutell to Jas. C. Bemis, land in sec. 6, Ypsilanti, $3,000.

Jno. McAnley to Jno. Parker, property in Ypsilanti, $500.

Wm. H. Davenport to Jno. D. Davis, 160 acres sec. 5 York, $5,000.

Matilda J. VanRiper to Mary J. Arnold property in Ypsilanti, $700.

Wm. Donaldson to Almacy E. Donaldson lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, Allen H. Risdon's addition, Saline, $1,500.

From The Democrat.

A. J. Sawyer had a case in the United States court, New York city, last week.

G. VanRiper has sold his property in Ypsilanti to Mrs. J. Arnold for $700, and will move to San Antonio, Texas, the last of this month, where his six children now reside. Van expects to make Texas his future home.

POMOLOGY.

The regular monthly meeting for March of the county pomological society was held in their room in the court-house last Saturday, and had a very large and enthusiastic attendance.

James Toms made a fine display of plants in blossom from his well stocked green houses. J. D. Baldwin had samples of nice Wagener apples, and John Alman Stark apples, which were of large size and general good appearance. Prof. Emil Baur made an excellent display of jellies made from Wagener, and Yellow Bellflower apples. A specimen cup of jelly was in the collection, made of Wagener apple parings, which was also nice and good; and a cup of apple butter without flavoring, made from the parings and cores taken from the apples made into jelly. On behalf of the county agricultural suciety, J. D. Baldwin offered a resolution that this society make the fruit exhibit for said society at their next annual fair. Miss Sarah Fletcher was then called upon to address the meeting on the jellies she had made and on the display. Miss Fletcher said that she produced eleven one half pint cups of jelly from a peck of the Yellow Bellflower apples, to which she used three pounds of sugar. The different cups of jelly varied in color, although she said all were from the same apples and made alike; granulated and what is known as coffee sugar were used, and this, she thought, would account for the difference in color. The granulated sugar produced a lemon color, and the A coffee sugar a light red. An intermission was taken of ten minutes to give an opportunity for all present to taste the jellies and apples and to examine the flowers.

"What is the life giving property in the apple."

Judge P. L. Page said that he believed apples should be cooked with the skin left on, and that by so doing the full aroma of the apple is retained. Prof. B. E. Nichols took up the subject next and gave the meeting a very instructive talk on the health producing effects of eating fruit. He had no doubt but that the apple was best eaten as it comes from the tree, or from the hand of the Creator. Half of his living, he said, was fruit. In order to secure the best effects from eating fruit he believes one must abstain from eating it between meals; eating it only at meals. This course he said should be followed in all cases. When a young man his friends believed he was soon going from this world by consumption; but he began to read and reflect, and soon arrived at the conclusion that his life or health was in his own hands; that by obeying the laws of nature one need not be sick, and he resolved to amend his ways of living; and by a strict adherence to these principles he recovered good health, and expects to live a hundred years. The professor has abstained from the use of tea and coffee for the last thirty years. On being asked if he drank water instead at his meals, he replied that he rarely drinks water, as the juices of fruits fully answers the want of drinks. J. D. Baldwin said that thirty years ago his health was a wreck, but by going out and digging in the ground, and eating largely of fruit, he has recovered.

Prof. Baur said he concurred in the remarks may by Prof. Nicholas in regard to eating the fruits as given us by the hand of nature, but that fruits would have to be preserved in various ways in order to bring it to the people living where fruit can not be raised. He spoke favorably of baked apples.

N. B. Covert asked Prof. Nichols if he knew anybody who ate largely of fruits who was addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks, and no, was the answer.

The Rev. Dr. Lockwood said that he once was afflicted with dyspepsia, but was now cured by eating largely of fruits.

J. Austin Scott, the acting president, said that he ate fruit a little before his meals, and that he experiences good results from it. This way of eating fruit was considered about the same as eating it at meals.

The Rev. Mr. A. E. Spence spoke in favor of having a lecture now and then on eating fruits. The members were favorably impressed with the idea, and thereupon requested Prof. B. E. Nichols, by a unanimous vote, to read a paper on this subject at a future meeting.

On motion of Mr. Spence, Mr. Toms was given a vote of thanks for good display of flowers, and Miss Sarah Fletcher for her kindness in preparing the excellent jellies.

From the Courier.

Judge John B. Shipman, of Coldwater, will hold court in this circuit for the first week of the March term, exchanging with Judge Morris.

From the Argus.

The Lansing Republican synopsises opinion of Justice Campbell in the awning case at Ypsilanti, thus: "Hawkins, who owns a hotel building in Ypsilanti, filed his bill to restrain defendant, who owns a neighboring store building, from maintaining a wooden awning in front of his premises. Complainant's theory seems to be that this is a public nuisance which injuriously affects him specially. The awning is no more a nuisance than it would have been if made of any other material, and it was not, as shown from the evidence, such a structure as any court would regard as a public injury or grievance. The special grievance complained of is simply that it obstructs the view of the sidewalk and a portion of the street. The testimony does not indicate that there was any well-founded objection in fact to the awning, and there is no legal objection to it. The bill was properly dismissed."

JAMES LAWRENCE OF YORK—BY J. N. LAWRENCE.

James Lawrence was born in Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., March 17, 1822. His father died when he was between five and six years of age. From that time he had no permanent home until he married. He came to Michigan in the season of 1834 with his half brother, Joseph Gilbert, and settled on a farm 4½ miles west of Clinton, Lenawee county. From the farm sometime in 1836 he went to Clinton village to learn the harness trade with another half brother, Norman Gilbert, and was there about two years. Sometime in 1838 he went from Clinton to Jackson, to work in the harness shop of his brother, Joseph Gilbert. His health not being very good he left the harness shop and went to clerk in a drug store for Dr. Sager, afterwards Professor Sager of the university. I do not know how long he was in the drug store From Jackson he went about the year 1840 to a little settlement called Fryburg, in Milan township, Monroe county. There he helped to build the first steam sawmill that was built in that part of the county. He married Miss Helen Jane Young of York, Washtenaw county, in the year 1850, had two children—a son and daughter. Sold his interest in the sawmill in February, 1854. Then bought another mill, 1½ miles east of where Azalia—on the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad—now is situated, in London township, Monroe county. He lived there until December, 1856, then sold his mill for forty acres of land on the ridge road, in section 22, township of York, Washtenaw county, where he lived until his death, Oct, 3d, 1874, a little past his 52d year. His widow now is living on the farm. In 1857 or 1858 he bought 40 acres more on the same section. He had to work very hard in order to meet his payments, as there were but ten or twelve acres of the first forty and but twelve to fifteen of the second forty that he bought under cultivation. About 1860, I do not know exactly what year, he was elected township clerk, and held the office with the exception of one year for ten successive years. His school privileges were not very good as he came to Michigan when about twelve years of age, except two years attending a select school in Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y.

HENRY AND ELIZABETH DRUSE OF YORK,—BY MRS. MARY L. FIFELEY.

Henry Druse was born in Canada on Feb. 12, 1805. Left an orphan at an early age he had no real home till he made one of his own. March 19, 1829 he was married to Elizabeth Traxler in Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., who was born in N. J., Jan. 16, 1805. Together they started for the wilds of Michigan, Nov. 1, 1830. It took them two days to get to Buffalo; four days on lake Erie to Detroit, and four days with an ox team to Joseph Burts, two miles south of Ypsilanti. It may seem almost incredible but I have heard my father say his wagon dipped water a number of times. He entered two lots of land in section 13 in which afterward became the town of York. They moved into a shanty attached to the house of Alanson Snow, near by. It was so open they could see the stars while in bed, and they kept a good supply of water near by to be used in case of fire. My father immediately went to work to build a house, but on account of a deep fall of snow they could not get into it till the next March, and that, too, without door or window.—They brought with them a good supply of provisions and clothing, and had $7.00 left after their land was paid for. No team till they raised one from a couple of calves, paid for in work. My father sometimes worked from home so far he could not get back at night, and my mother would stay alone with no companion but a little dog; and she could hear the howl of the wolves without.—July 29, 1832, their first child was born. They had seven children, but all died in infancy except two. Soon after they came to Michigan they were both converted under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Billings, and joined a Methodist class in Augusta. They lived to see a prosperous M. E. church of which my mother is now the eldest member.

In 1836 my father sold out and bought again in sec. 11, where they lived twenty-two years. He then bought on sec. 22, where they resided till my farther's death, March 18, 1879, aged 74 years.—After the death of Uriah LeBaron they became the oldest settlers in the town. Now the honor falls to my mother alone. She, too, first said: Let us call our town York.

From the Saline Observer.

A man named Stein, in the township of Scio, met with a painful accident one day last week. His hand was caught in the balance wheel of a buz-saw and literally torn from the wrist. The fingers were picked up some distance from the saw.

Miss Carrie Boyce, of Ypsilanti, formerly a teacher in our Union school, has been visiting friends in this place.

C. B. Woodard of Ypsilanti, and Fred Wallace of Ann Arbor, both former Saline boys, were in town Sunday.

Mr. J. Bickford, of Ypsilanti, was in town last Saturday.

C. Bogardus, manager of the opera house, Ypsilanti, was in town Sunday.

New Advertisements.

EIGHTY ACRE FARM FOR SALE!

Located Three Miles from Ypsilanti, Mich., Buildings and Fences in good condition, with Wells and Cistern. A large orchard, in good bearing condition. Living Water. Six acres of Timber, ballance improved. Well adapted to Grain Growing or to Grazing. Will be sold on easy terms to close up an estate. Address

M. S. HALL, Box 680,
887-4w Ypsilanti, Mich.

ETCHING ON LINEN,

Ladies, please call at Henry Glover's and see samples of the Latest Thing in Decorative Art: Etching on Napkins, Handkerchefs, Tidies, Pillow-Shams, etc. Designs in Fruit, Flowers, Landscapes, Rustic Letters and Monograms, furnished to order.

Warranted not to fade. Further particulars learned by calling on

887-4w LIZZIE C. TRUMP,
Ballard St. East, between Pearl and Ellis.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

An Experienced Dry Goods Salseman. No others need apply.

887 1w A. WILLIAMS & CO.

MOTHERS MAKE A NOTE OF IT!

Our Boys and Children's Clothing has come at last. C. S. WORTLEY & BRO. 887

BEDDING FOR SALE!

I will supply parties wishing Bedding for Horses and Cattle, by the Load, delivered to any part of the city. Apply in person or by postal.

887-3w H. H. PRESTON.
March 19th, 1881. Ypsilanti.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I AM now prepared to LOAN MONEY on Real Estate security, in sums of from $100 to 10,000, for from two to ten years, at from four to eight per cent., under a system by which the borrower may, by paying yearly installments of about the same amount as he, under the old system of high rates, pays in interest, pay off his whole mortgage in a few years. I can suit the borrower in time, rate and amount, and am prepared to offer advantages never before placed within the reach of those who are obliged to borrow money, in this vicinity.

CHAS. R. WHITMAN.
Ypsilanti, March 9, 1881 886-3w

SEED POTATOES.

I HAVE FOR SALE a Quantity of EARLY OHIO POTATOES, and also BURBANK SEEDLINGS. Price per bushel, $1.25, half bushel, 75 Cts. Leave orders with Harris Bros., or call at my house.

ISAAC GRAY.
Ypsilanti, March 10, 1881 886

FARM AND FARM STOCK TO BE SOLD AT EXECUTOR'S SALE!

A farm of 123 2-3 acres, situated Four Miles south of Ypsilanti, on the West Monroe road, and seven miles east of Saline, on Section 37, in Ypsilanti township, lately owned by GEO. H. OLDS, will be sold by me at public auction, on the

23d Day of March, 1881,

Said farm is well adapted to all kinds of grain, as well as stock, having three good wells, one being a flowing well and situated near the center of the farm. Farm house, Two barns, 36x48 and 18x24. Also Shed, 16x60. Good Orchard of grafted fruit, of the best varieties. Plenty of small fruit. The soil is very strong sandy clay loam.

876 4w L. E. OLDS, Administrator.

TO RENT, a splendid suit of Law Offices, (now occupied by E. P. Allen.) Possession given April 1st. They are the finest offices in this city.

882 Apply to EUGENE LAIBLE.

OFFICES TO RENT in Laible Block.

870 Enquire of E LAIBLE.

MRS. O. E. WEBBER

Has opened dressmaking rooms in the building on west side of Cross street bridge. Ladiesof Ypsilanti and vicinity are invited to call. Remember the place. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE!

FOUR FOR A CENT! At the residence of C. R. PATTISON, corner of Huron and Cross sts.

THE SYMPTOMS

Of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Bowels alternatively costive and lax; Headache, Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the LIVER, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of disease, and if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

AS AN UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice Billious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c., TAKE

Simmons Liver Regulator,

This justly celebrated medicine, Regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial.

CAUTION.

See that you get the Genuine in clean white wrapper, with large Red "Z." Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
Sold by all Druggists.

FARM
For Sale or Exchange

The Subscribers will sell their Farm of 40 ACRES, one mile west of Ypsilanti, or will exchange for House and Lot in the city.

Enquire on the premises or of J. Evarts Smith, 2½ miles south of this city, on the East Monroe road.

N. E. CHATTERTON,
JENNIE M. CHATTERTON.
883

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the conditions of a mortgage dated July 17th, A.D., 1877, executed by Thomas McPherson of Augusta, Michigan, to Ira T. Colby of Ypsilanti, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, August 1st, 1877, in liber 51 of mortgages, at page 89.

There is due upon the mortgage at the date of this notice one hundred and fifty and fifty-two one hundredth dollars principal and interest and the further sum of twenty-five dollars attorney fee stipulated for therein which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid thereon, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained therein has become operative.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the said power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be forclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court house, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county of Washtenaw, on the tenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit:

All the north nineteen rods in width off the middle third of the east half of the north-east quarter of section number seven, in the township of Augusta, Washtenaw county, Michigan; excepting therefrom a strip one rod in width off the west side thereof.

Said eighty acres lot to be divided into three equal parts by lines drawn north and south.

Dated February 11, 1881.

IRA T. COLBY, MORTAGEE.
F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY. 882

1880 CAMPAIGN 1881

Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!

JOE SANDERS,
—THE—
CLOTHIER,

Has the largest, best selected, and cheapest stock of

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, SATCHELS & BAGS,

in the County.

Before purchasing, and call see

JOE SANDERS,
No. 1 Union Block.

1881.

Wallace & Clarke,

FURNITURE
—AND—
Undertaking

THE DETROIT AND BUTLER RAILROAD is now running several trains daily to Toledo. This great Detroit enterprise together with the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad will surely make Belleville, Milan and way stations in Augusta, York and Salem good markets for the wheat, wool, pork and other produce, of territory equal to, at least, two or three townships, which has heretofore found a market in Ypsilanti. This fact means that less business will be done here unless our merchants can, by LARGE STOCKS and LOW PRICES, hold this very desirable trade.

WALLACE & CLARKE,

Can hold out both these inducements.

They have in their NEW STORE in

Union Block,
—THE—
Largest & Most Complete Stock
—OF—
FURNITURE
—AND—
Undertaking Goods

To be found in any country town, and none to equal it in Washtenaw County. And they will guarantee the Prices to be the very lowest.

They will convince all buyers who call and get prices before purchasing that they can save them money.

WALLACE & CLARKE.
881

When ladies or children want their fine shoes repaired they will do well to go o

L. MILLER.

At the Depot. He makes a specialty of this kind of work, and hisprices are low.

Gentlemen, if you desire a substantial as well as a stylish job of repairing, bring your boots or shoes to L. MILLER and he will satisfy you as to work and prices every time. Don't patronize a man who sells shoddy goods and knows but little about the business, but give your work to L. MILLER, a PRACTICAL WORKMAN who thoroughly understands his trade and can guarantee all work done. Give him a trial. Shop one door west of Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot. 804

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like *Downs' Elixir.*

Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake
BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S
ARNICA AND OIL
LINIMENT
For Man and Beast.

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25c. and 50c.
For Sale Everywhere.

Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for **Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever,** and all **malarial disorders.** In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

New Advertisements.

WISCONSIN LANDS
500,000 Acres
ON THE LINE OF THE
Wisconsin Central R. R.
For full particulars, which will be sent *free*, address
CHARLES L. COLBY,
Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5 and Upwards. Parties with limited capital desiring to become interested in Mining enterprises, at bottom figures, please send address for *free* prospectus to JOSIAH FLETCHER, 57 Broadway, N.Y. City.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy! Earn $40 to $100 a month. Graduates guaranteed paying offices. Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.

$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit, free. Address F. SWAIN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

STUTTERING Cured by Bates's Appliances. Send for description to Simpson & Co., Box 2236, New York.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N.Y
886-4w

Ypsilanti Commrecial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1881.

President Garfield on Temperance.

Here is in full what the President said to the Temperance Association, who presented the portrait of Mrs. R B Hayes to the White House:

"Nothing I can say will be equal to my high appreciation of the character of the lady whose picture is now added to the treasures of this place. She is noble, the friend of all good people. Her portrait will take, and I hope will always hold, in this house an honored place. I have observed the significance which you have given to this portrait from the standpoint you occupy and in connection with the work in which you are engaged. First, I approve most heartily what you have said in reference to the freedom of individual judgment and action, symbolized in this portrait. There are several sovereignties in this country. First, the sovereignty of the American people, then the sovereignty nearest to us all—the sovereignty of the family—the absolute right of each family to control its affairs in accordance with the conscience and convictions of duty of the heads of the family. In the picture before us that is bravely symbolized. I have no doubt the American people will always tenderly regard their household sovereignty, and however households may differ in their views and convictions. I belive that those differences will be respected. Each household, by following its own convictions, and holding itself responsible to God, will, I think, be respected by the American people. What you have said concerning the evils of intemperance meets my most hearty concurrence. I have been in my way and in accordance with my own convictions, an earnest advocate of temperance, not in so narrow a sense as some, but in a very definite and practical sense. These convictions are deep and will be maintained. Whether I shall be able to meet the views of all people in regard to all the phases of that question remains to be seen, but I shall do what I can to abate the great evils of intemperance. I shall be glad to have the picture upon these walls; I shall be glad to remember your kind xpression to me and my family, and in your efforts to better mankind by your work, I hope you will be guided by wisdom and that you will achieve a worthy success."

The Cost of Cabinet Gossip.

A correspondent of the Warren Tribune, writing from Mentor, laments the money wasted on special dispatches, newspaper space, editorials, etc, during the last ninety days in speculation about the Cabinet of General Garfield. He calculates that the dispatches and writing about Governor Foster alone have cost more than a quarter million of dollars. Here are his figures:

'During the ninety days of Cabinet discussion it is sure to say that 1,000 newspapers averaged 100 words each lay in their special dispatches concerning that man and his prospects. There an expense of $1,000 per day for telegraphing on that man's account, or $90,000 for three months. The special correspondents must be paid also, say half a cent a word, which takes an addition of $500 per day, or $45,000 for the period of ninety days. For advertising in the reading matter 10 cents per line would be a low estimate for the thousand papers. The 100 words devoted to Foster would occupy about twelve lines. In 1,000 papers twelve lines at 10 per cent per line would amount to $1,200 per pay, or $108,000 for ninety days; but to this is to be added half as many lines of editorial notices. Here, then, we have an additional item of $108,000. The waste of time and vitality which millions of readers suffer cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Let us tabulate the expenses which are tangible, and we find the cost of advertising Charley Foster in 1,000 newspapers daily for a period of three months is as follows:

Telegraphing	$ 90,000
Reporting by special correspondents	45,000
Value of space at 10 cents per line	108,000
Editorial notices at 20 cents per line	108,000
Total	$351,000

"Three hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars for advertising one ordinary politician for three months. Now, consider what a vast number of similar men are advertised more or less in the same way, and the result in figures s astonishing."

THE WRONG WIRE.—Since the adoption of the new system of calls by members of the telephone office many mistakes have occurred on account of wrong connections, and some have resulted in amusing conversations. Friday the telephone bell in a prominent business house rang and the proprietor proceeded to attend to the summons. A female voice was heard, and the following questions and answers ensued: "Hello." "Yes." "What time are you coming home to supper to-night?" "Why, I've been to supper." "I'd just like to know whom you took supper with." "Why, with my wife, of course." "How many wives have you, anyway?" "Look here, whom do you think you are talking with?" "With my husban l, Mr.——." "Not much; you are talking to Mr.——." Upon this the gentleman heard a scream, which appeared to be echoed by a number of other ladies in the same room.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The re-organization of the senate is the principal current topic in political circles. The Democrats have made out a list of committees to which they assign a majority of their own number for each committee, and give the chairmanships of all important committees to members who act with them. Having arranged the list in caucus, they claim the right to adopt it in the senate by a resolution. The Republicans resist this proceeding, hoping to have a majority in a few days and to re-organize to suit themselves. Their ability to do so when the new senators shall have been sworn in will depend on the action of Gen. Mahone, the newly elected senator from Virginia. If he acts with the Democrats they will retain a majority; if he acts with the Bepublicans there will be a tie vote and the casting vote of the Vice President will of course be for and with the Republicans.

GEN. MAHONE.

There is a growing feeling that Gen. Mahone will vote with the Republicans, at least so far as the election of officers of the senate is concerned. Gen. Mahone has been here for the past two weeks and has received much attention from prominent men of both parties. He is a remarkable man in many respects and especially so in his personal appearance. Standing about five feet six, he nevertheless only turns the scale at 98 pounds, and, strange to say, even then he does not look so very thin. He stands very straight, has a long black beard, restless black eyes, and a quick, dashing way of moving about that suggests great energy. He dresses like most all thoroughbred southerners, even to the soft broad, slouch hat, which looks as though it had been thorough as many campaigns as its owner. When Mahone and Davis, the heavy senator from Illinois, met and shook hands on the floor of the senate they created much amusement, and were the subjects of great merriment to their brother senators.

THE ACTION OF THE BANKS.

The treasury department has decided that those banks which, in order to retire their circulation, deposited currency, to draw out that currency, is not authorized by law and is contrary to precedent. The banks which created the panic in Wall street by turning $18,000,000 of legal tenders into the treasury will probably have to get them back by the slower process of applying for an increase of circulation, and waiting for the new notes to be printed.

NO CHANGE FOR THE UTES.

Secretary Kirkwood has informed the Uncompahgre Ute chiefs that no change would be made in the terms of the recent agreement. If sufficient agricultural and grazing lands cannot be found in Grand River valley they will be selected in Utah.

NO REMOVALS OF GOOD OFFICERS.

In company with a friend, an intimate friend of President Garfield recently called upon him and asked for a certain office in Ohio. The gentleman who made this request befriended Garfield in his youth, and has been his long-time friend. The President's reply is important as settling the question whether he will make many removals among the minor classes of officers. He said the office in question was not now vacant, and that he should make no removals simply to make places for somebody else, in cases where the incumbent satisfactorily discharged his duties. He said that when the commission of the incumbent expired he would take into consideration the application of the gentlemen in question, but would not, under any circumstances, remove a good man from an office simply to make room for another.

THE HOG CHOLERA SCARE.

"The recent wild reports respecting hog cholera in the west arose," said a prominent officer of the state department, "through the blunder of the British commercial representative in Philadelphia, left as acting consul for a day or two. He thought in his brief period of authority to make himself world-famous, and took up the first silly rumor that came to him and spread it over two continents as the means. The only explanation he has given Sir Edward Thornton is that he thought he had reason to believe that the report he telegraphed was well founded. It is extremely probable that he was used by adroit speculators, at any rate used his absurd statement to their own great advantage. The consequent agitation was undoubtedly the result of judicious movements on the part of speculators in provisions. Then, too, the wish is parent to the thought in the case of foreign governments which are desirous of keeping out American food products. The department has instructed all its consuls in Europe to be vigilant, and upon the first appearance of a rumor derogatory to the character of American food imports to contradict it, and protest earnestly against any protective measures taken by the governments to which they are accredited.

THE PRESIDENT ON TEMPERANCE.

The policy of the new occupants of the White House regarding the wine question has caused only less speculation among the Washington gossips than the composition of the cabinet. The full text of the President's speech to the ladies who presented Mrs. Hayes' portrait yesterday, is published to-day, and of course attracts a great deal of attention. Garfield's reply had evidently been very carefully considered, and it was exceedingly adroit in its mingling of sympathy with the temperance cause with the assertion of his independence in regard to the ordering of affairs in his private household. He emphasized what he styled "the sovereignty of the family, the absolute right of each family to control its affairs in accordance with the conscience and convictions of the duty of the head of the family." In the same line he said, a little further on, "Each household, by following its own convictions and holding itself responsible to God, will, I think, be respected by the American people." Taken in connection with the further significant expression that he had been an earnest advocate of temperance, "not in so narrow a sense as some," his language leaves no ground for doubt that he will follow the same rule regarding the use of wine in the White House which has been observed in his private residence. That is, that he will provide it for his guests, and will be himself, as he has always been, an exponent of "temperance as distinguished from abstinence."

What to do when Lost.

I have both read and heard of individuals, hunters and trappers who, in fair weather or foul, by day or by night, could find their way with unerring directness through the trackless wilderness to any desired point, and who were never known to get bewildered and lost their bearings. I have heard men declare that it was simply absurd to suppose that there was the least danger of their ever getting lost; that the woods were full of "guide boards" giving such plain and explicit directions that a "wayfairing man, though a fool," need not go astray. Unfortunately, I have never come in personal contact with such highly-gifted mortals, though a great many localities have heard the crack of my rifle, and no inconsiderable portion of my life has been spent "far from the madding crowd." Frankly, I do not believe the man lives who is not liable to become uncertain about the right course to pursue, bewildered, demoralized and lost, when in the woods or on the prairie, and that, too, when on even comparatively familiar ground. Once when in the Adiroudacks with a friend, our guide, one of the very best, got lost between Long Pond and the lower end of the "Sixteen-Mile Level," and he had been over the ground, he said, at least a hundred times.

A year ago last fall I camped with two noted hunters. It was their tenth annual hunt over the same range of country. At three o'clock one afternoon we separated, they to follow one direction to camp and I another. I got in before sun set; they were out nearly all night wandering about, and, when they finally reachedthe house of a settler, found that they had traveled six miles directly away from camp. Within the past two years I have seen quite a large number of persons cripples for life from sufferings endured when lost; have heard of many others who, utterly bewildered, have wandered ronnd and round in a circle, until exhausted with hunger, cold and fatigue they have fallen down to die. From conversations with persons who have been lost, as well as from an unpleasant personal experience of my own, I am of the opinion that almost invariably when one realizes that he is lost, and in danger, he loses control of his mental faculties and becomes actually insane.

I have recently heard of a young man, of at least average intelligence, who lost his way within two miles of home. He wandered round in a circle for four days; when found he seemed to be suffering most from cold, and one of the two men who found him said: "We will build a fire the first thing." "Yes, do." said the sufferer, "I've got some matches," and he took them from his pocket. When asked why he had not built a fire, he declared he had never thought of it, though his feet were badly frozen. He also told how many deer and how much other game he had seen, and, though carrying a loaded rifle all the time, he had not thought to shoot anything for food, though he had killed his dog with his hunting-hatchet and eaten the liver. This man's actions were no more at variance with intelligence than your actions might have been, my friend, under the circumstances. The main danger when lost is losing one's self-control. The right thing to do is to prevent that mental demoralization which is, as I have said, actual insanity.

My method is this: If I find that I an "out of my reckoning," don't know where I am, and begin to feel a bit nervous, instead of rushing about and so becoming more and more bewildered, I lie down flat upon my back and close my eyes, or only look upward, and endeavor to fix my thoughts upon something besides my situation. For instance, I commence to quote poetry, Scripture, something I have committed to memory, and which always interests and pleases me to repeat; or I imagine an interested audience, and talk away like a candidate for alderman. At the end of fifteen or twenty minutes I can get up with a perfectly "level" head, examine trees to see on which side the moss grows, or on which side the branches are longest and most plentiful, decide upon a course and go directly where I wish to go. This plan has helped me out so nicely that I give it to my brother sportsmen, asking them to remember it, and give it a trial if they ever get seriously uncertain of their whereabouts.

One never should start off for a tramp in the woods without matches in a waterproof safe, and, if lost, it is an excellent idea to kindle a fire, then if you travel in a circle you will know it. And always, if night is coming on and you cannot decide with reasonable certainty upon your course, build a fire and stay by it until morning, or some one comes in search of you. Lost or found, shooting or fishing, a sportsman's motto should be, "Keep cool."—*Forest and Stream.*

A moderate wind blows seven miles per hour.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Week of Absenteism—Making Good Headway—New Compilation—Tax System—Extra Session—Called up Higher—Redistricting—Highway Laws—Number of Bills Signed.

Lansing March 11, 1881.

The old saying that a man can't be in two places at the same time, has been proved true among our law makers this week, and, as a consequence both houses have been running short-handed while the members went home and attended to their duties as lawyers, farmers, politicians. etc. The senate, having among its members two or three possible congressional candidates from the seventn (Congressional) district, and a number of able lawyers, has been dragging along with a slim attendance. While much harm can be and is done under such circumstances. it is always necessary to put over and informally pass many measures that are reached in the course of business, and wait until the father of the bill or measure is present to defend his bill and push its passage; for it is true, as all know who are familiar with legislation that very few measures fare as well unless they are "pushed." They also know that the legislator who knows the ropes the best can push harder than the novice.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE.

Nothwithstanding the rather unusual list of absentees, both houses have done good work and plenty of it up to the time of adjournment at noon to-day, but have now adjourned until Monday evening next to take a rest and "spit on their hands" for a fresh start next week.

COMPILING THE LAWS.

This is one of the most important subjects yet presented to and acted upon by the present legislature, and while the senate passed a bill last week entitled "a bill to provide for a supply of the general laws of the state," it now appears more and more evident that the bill cannot get through the house, at any rate, not without very material changes. It provides as follows;

"That the secretary of state be and he is hereby directed to purchase from time to time when needed for use and distribution by the state, such number of copies of the collection or compilation of the general laws of this state, entitled "The General Statutes of the State of Michigan in force, with notes and digests of the decisions of the supreme court relating thereto," compiled and annotated by Andrew Howell, as may be required for the use of the state and for the supply of and distribution to the officers and others entitled by law to copies of the 'Public Acts" of the legislature, and for sale to the citizens of the state, if the state shall choose to keep the same for sale: Provided, That such compilation shall include all the general laws of the state in force, and all amendments thereto, and all general acts that shall be passed at the present session of the legislature: And provided further, That such compilation of the laws before the publication thereof, shall be examined, approved and certified, by two suitable persons to be appointed by the governor for that purpose, to be a correct compilation of all general laws in force. Said persons so appointed shall receive for their services the sum of three hundred dollars each, to be paid upon the certificate of the governor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

That Michigan needs a new compilation of her laws, no one who knows anything of the situation, can doubt, and what our law-makers want to find out is just how to bring about the desired result and at the same time do justice by all parties and give the state a better compilation than they had in 1871. Bids for doing the compilation and publishing are on file from well-known law book publishers at Detroit, Chicago, Cintinnati, etc.

THE TAX QUESTION

Is perhaps the greatest of any that is liable to come before the present or subsequent legislatures for years to come, and while there are at present several bills touching upon different parts of the subject, there seems to be a divided opinion between attempting to perfect the system (that certainly needs a complete and thorough overhauling) and patching it up a little temporarily and leaving the work to be done at the

EXTRA SESSION

That now seems inevitable, owing to the failure of congress to pass the apportionment bill before their adjournment. If the extra session of congress should be called for May 15 as is now predicted, it is not possible that they could pass the bill in time for any action to be taken under it at this session. Thus the almost absolute certainty that Governor Jerome will call the legislature together in extraordinary session in 1882—provided of course that congress passes such a bill before that time as they come so near to passing at the late session. Even in such an event it is hard to tell how two such difficult problems as the tax question and the apportionment can be solved in a session lasting only twenty days (the conititutional limit of an extra session).

PROBABLE CHANGE.

It now seems probable that Senator Rich, who has just been nominated as a candidate for congress to succeed Mr. Conger, will at once resign, thus enabling his county to elect his successor at the town meeting in April. As this is Mr. Rich's fifth continuous term as legislator, Michigan will thus call up higher one of her most experienced and most widely-known law-makers.

SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

The failure of the congressional apportionment bill does not prevent action upon the senatorial and representative district re-apportionment, and the senate committee has agreed to the following as the representative district apportionment:

To Wayne county, ten members.

To Kent and Saginaw counties, four members each.

To Lenawee and St. Clair counties, three members each.

To Allegan, Bay, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lapeer, Macomb, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Oakland, Ottawa, Sanilac, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, and Washtenaw, two each.

To Alpena, Barry, Cass, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Houghton, Huron, Isabella, Livingston, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Newaygo, Oceana and Osceola, one each.

To Ontonagon, Isle Royale, Baraga, and Keweenaw, one member.

To Delta, Schoolcraft, Mackinac and Chippewa, one member.

To Emmet, Cheboygan and Presque Isle, one member.

To Otsego, Iosco, Crawford, Oscoda, Alpena and Ogemaw, one member.

To Lake Wexford, Benzie, and Kalkaska, one member.

To Manitou, Charlevoix, Antrim and Leelanaw, one member.

To Missaukee, Clare, Gladwin, Midland and Roscommon, one member.

THE HIGHWAY LAWS

are of interest to as many people in the state as any other, perhaps, and those who have had to do with the old-fashioned way of "working on the road," will be glad to know that the whole system of highway laws is being thoroughly overhauled and there is reason to believe that a bill will be passed doing away entirely with the present system and requiring money payment for all highway taxes. It is well known that in this way as much substantial work can be done for one dollar as for three dollars under the old plan of working out the tax.

NUMBER OF NEW LAWS.

Of the 1095 bills and joint resolutions introduced in the two houses, there have been up to this date, only 58 passed by both houses and presented to the governor for his signature. Of these he has signed all but five, the only occasion in which he has used the veto power being in case of a concurrent resolution to appropriate a certain amount of an unexpended fund in placing two fountains in front of the capitol. His objection was upon the ground that the appropriation was not sufficient for the purpose suggested.

BOHEMIAN.

A Princely Boy.

In the palace of a small German capital a German duchess, distinguished for her good sense and kindness of heart, was celebrating her birthday.

The court congratulations were over, and the lady retired from the scene of festivity to the seclusion of her private room. Presently she heard light footsteps coming up the stairs.

"Ah!" she said, "there are my two little grandsons coming to congratulate me."

Two rosy lads ten and twelve years of age came in, one named Albert, the other Ernest, They affeciontately greeted the duchess, who gave each of them the customary present of ten louis d'or (about forty-eight dollars), and related to them the following suggestive anecdote:

"There once lived an emperor in Rome who used to say that no one should go away sorrowing from an interview with a prince. He was always doing good and caring for his people, and when, one evening at supper, he remembered that he had not done an act of kindness to anyone during the day, he exclaimed with regret and sorrow, 'My friends, I have lost a day.' "My children, take this emperor for your model, and live in a princely way like him."

The boys went down the stairs delighted. At the palace gate they met a poor woman wrinkled and old, and bowed down with trouble.

"Ah, my good young gentlemen," said she, "bestow a trifle on an aged creature. My cottage is going to be sold for a debt, and I shall not have anywhere to lay my head. My goat, the only means of support I have, has been seized; pity an old woman, and be charitable."

Ernest assured her that he had no change, and so passed on. But Albert hesitated, He thought a moment of her pleading looks, and tears came to his eyes. The story of the Roman Emperor came into his mind. He took from his purse the whole of the ten louis d'or and gave them to the woman. Turning away with a heart light and satisfied, he left the old woman weeping for joy. The boy was Prince Albert, of England, justly called "Albert the Good," and afterwards the husband of Queen Victoria.

The Boers.

The British army is having a serious time in South Africa with the Boers; the telegraph brings daily news about the Boers, and the question is often asked, "Who are the Boers?" The word Boer, says one authority, is the Dutch for peasant, or farmer, or dweller in the country, being the same as the German for "bauer" and the Anglo-Saxon for "boor." They are, therefore, of Dutch and German extraction, and the little colony referred to settled at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652, purchasing the right originally from the natives. The first immigrants (from Holland) were soon reinforced by others, and by the French Huguenots, who fled from religious persecution. The early settlers there were like our Pilgrim Fathers in many respects, and their descendents are to-day showing many of the traits of character that made the first settlers on the rock-bound coast of New England capable of founding and defending a new empire.

Their simple history, which runs back 250 years, is almost identical with the history of the thirteen colonies that planted and watered with their blood the tree of our liberty. There was the fleeing from the old nest and the seeking of a new home on another continent beyond the sea; there was the same trouble with the natives—Indians in one case and negroes in the other; the intrusion of England into the affairs of each, followed by unjust taxation without representation; and finally a declaration of independence, and an appeal to the stern arbitrament of the sword and a reliance on the aid of the Supreme Ruler of the universe. The English did not plant the colony, but, as was the case with the original thirteen, "it grew by their neglect," until the British lion saw something to satisfy his insatiable maw for plunder.

They have had a good deal of trouble with England ever since the colony passed under English domination, as all outlying colonies have before them, and as all will have that have to succumb to her grasping and avaricious spirit; and they have three times settled new colonies for the sake of securing a secure home for themselves and their posterity. They have petitioned for redress as often as our fathers did, and their grievances have often been brought to the attention of the British government, but only to be neglected or denied redress. They have now appealed to arms and have thus far held their own against the British army, and every lover of liberty must wish them succeis in maintaining their rights. Their oath of allegiance to each other is in the nature of a Declaration of Independence, but, unlike ours, it is tinged with a religious zeal that some may think borders on fanaticism. The following is a copy:

In the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of hearts, and praying for His gracious assistance and mercy, we, burghers of the South African Republic, have solemnly agreed, for us and our children, to unite in a holy covenant, which we confirm with a solemn oath. It is now forty years ago since our fathers left the Cape Colony to become a free and independent people. These forty years were forty years of sorrow and suffering. We have founded Natal, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic, and three times has the British Government trampled on our liberty. And our flag, baptized with the blood and tears of our fathers, has been pulled down. As by a thief in the night has our free Republic been stolen from us. We cannot suffer this, and we may not. It is the will of God that the unity of our fathers and our love to our children should oblige us to deliver unto our children, unblemished, the heritage of our fathers. It is for this reason that we here unite, and give each other the hand as men and brethren, solemnly premising to be faithful to our country and people, and, looking unto God, to work together unto death for the restoration of the liberty of our Republic. So truly help us, God Almighty.

It will be observed that this oath sets forth their grievances, and indicts the Mother Country in language quite as emphatic as our own Declaration, though not at as great length.

The Boers are a decidedly religious people, and accept the tenets of Calvinism in all their imperative rigidity with unquestioning trust and confidence. In this they must resemble the Scotch Covenanters, and furnish the stuff that martyrs are made of. They eschew all kinds of light reading, have no novels and few newspapers, but read the Bible more than any other book. They are peaceable, simple-minded, industrious, self-confident, brave and tenacious of their rights. England will find her hands full to conquer this hardy people, a fact that has already been made apparent to her by the repeated triumphs of the Boers over the troops sent there to subdue them; and, if they succeed in establishing their rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," as our Revolutionary heroes did, every enemy of tyranny and oppression the world over will rejoice at their success.—*Chicago Journal.*

Advice Gratis.

At this period of the year, more particularly than at any other time, the obstacles that have to be contended against in keeping well are many and serious. Fog, cold, damp and wind all combine to work their worst on the constitution and mind of the healthy and invalided alike. Hence it is that the utmost determination will alone avail at times to free one from the presence and consequences of what are by common consent termed "the blues." "The blues" is not by any means a disease, but it is a symptom, and an important symptom, of general unfitness that is deserving of careful attention. Neither can it be regarded as due to a single disturbing element; it is rather a compound sign of complicated disagreements calling for equally associated remedies. The digestive organs have a good deal to say in the causation of "the blues," and they ought to receive more than ordinary attention at those times when the atmospheric conditions unite to influence susceptible temperament. The nervous system so reacts to digestive disturbances that too much attention can hardly be directed to them, especially when, as lately has probably occurred, an undue tax on their power has been imposed. General recognition of the fact that "the blues" is a sign of some disturbance in the system, and that their dissipation will assuredly follow on the correction of the altered condition, will do much to remove one of the most distressing of the troubles incident to civilization and over-feeding.—*Medical Press.*

BISMARCK'S SMOKING.—Prince Bismarck is a confirmed smoker, and under his speakership are held the Tobacco Parliaments with which his Saturday evening receptions, regularly recurrent throughout the Reichstag spring season, invariably conclude. As the night waxes old, a number of eminent politicians, members of either house. gravitate to the Chancellor's luxurious smoking room, where mighty pipes of golden-hued Knaster, the choicest brands of the Havana, and huge tankards of sparkling ale await them. The atmosphere is exceeding cloudy, but the talk is brilliant and the laughtor hearty.

A new sort of portable fire escape has just been patented, which consists of an arrangement in the form of a large telescope, which can be extended upward, forming a tower reaching to the top stories, and from the upper section of which a door can be opened and a bridge stretched across to the burning house. Over this persons can go and descend within the great tubs, which is protected by a covering of sheet iron.

SEA-WAY.

The tide slips up the silver sand
Dark night and rosy day;
It brings sea treasures to the land,
Then bears them all away.
On mighty shores, from east to west
It wails and gropes and cannot rest.

O tide, that still doth ebb and flow
Through night to golden day;
Wit, learning, beauty, come and go—
Thou giv'st, thou tak'st away.
But sometime, on some gracious shore,
Thou shalt lie still and ebb no more.

THE MAJOR'S VALEDICTION.

The Major on a sunshiny day in the main street of Ballykillrowdy was pleasant to behold. He was not strictly a handsome man perhaps, but he had the air of being a handsome man—an air of so much nonchalance and good-humored triumph that it imposed upon most people and sent them away with the notion that the Major was an Adonis. He had one of the grandest figures I remember to have seen. Strength sat side by side with grace on his broad shoulders, and the carriage of his head was itself a sort of wonder of high temper and vivacity. His mustaches took a splendid downward sweep; his hat raked a little; the tips of the fingers of his left hand entered his trousers pocket; his right hand bore a cane, which described, as it were of its own volition, circles and segments of circles. He took his way smiling, and his bright gray eyes and faultless teeth made his face look as gay as sunshine. This when I come to look at it, reads like the description of a handsome man; but, like the Major's air, there is a certain imposition in it, though I know not how to lay my finger on it.

Ballykillrowdy was mainly owned by Miss Vivian Blake, a young lady of charming exterior, who rode to hounds under the escort of an ugly male second cousin, whom the Major loathed. But such part of Ballykillrowdy as was not owned by the beautiful Miss Blake was owned by her ugly male second cousin, and the popular impression was that Miss Blake and the cousin would make a match of it. Against this popular belief the Major chafed, as Socrates might have riled up against a decrepit syllogism. It may be said of the Major that he had an air of prosperity, which was greatly more deceptive than his air of physicial beauty. Had his creditors met in conclave, they might possibly have decided against them a problem of some interest, how did the Major live? He owned neither lands nor messuages. Like his look of beauty and his air of prosperity, his very title was misleading to the stranger. He had never held a commission anywhere, in anything; but a man with such a figure ought to have been a Major—if the rank had been created especially that he might ornament it, the thing had seemed most fitting and admirable—and, in short, the title was a popular tribute, unsought by him, conferred upon him by nature, so it seemed, and adopted without one dissentient voice by the public of Ballykillrowdy, and indorsed by the members of the Ulster in lordly Belfast.

Novelists and other social moralists have often been cynical, at small cost, with respect to the affection entertained by an un-acred gentleman for a well-acred lady. But, as Boccaccio and Mr. Tennyson will tell you, a real attachment is not altogether impossible under such conditions. The Major was madly in love—not with Miss Blake's landed possessions, but with Miss Blake. Time had made his first inroads on the poor gentleman's close-clustering hair. He was but two-and-thirty; but some men age early, and I have never heard that a partial or even a complete baldness gives safety against the assaults of the grand passion. The ugly second cousin, his own poverty, the rapidly increasing width of his central parting, and Vivian's beauty and Vivian's kindness, combined together to fret the Major's heart. Yet the Irish elasticity of his temperament constantly pulled him out of the depths of his despondency, though it as constantly suffered him to fall again. Spiritually, he resembled an infant seated in that American invention, 'the baby jumper,' and he went up and down on the most insignificant provocation.

In perfect seriousness, but with an Irish sense of rhyme, he wrote ballads on his own condition and to his mistress's eyebrow. Permit that the Muse of History conserve a verse. The title of this story should, perhaps, have been 'One of the Major's Valedictions,' or 'The Major's Last Valediction;' for during the years of his passion he was always bidding farewell, in terms more or less affecting, to the adorable Vivian. 'And as for me,' wrote the Major, after wishing Vivian all happiness, even with the ugly second cousin:

"And as for me, there's Fiji and Tahiti,
And lots of other places fit to die in;
And when I'm dead your smallest sigh of pity,
Will reach and thrill me even where I'm lying."

It was an honest passion. The poor fellow was fairly hooked. All manner of ambitions began to bestir themselves; for there was more in him, or at least he thought so, than the helpless power to dream of good luck over a bottle of the club Pommard, or a glass of hot Irish, as the state of the funds might order. Perhaps the title conferred upon him was not without its influence upon his dreams.

'I'd hang my harp on a willow-tree, an' off to the wars again,' said the Major; 'but I haven't a harp, or funds to buy one; and there's no willow-tree handy, and no wars convenient, the Lord be good to me!'

Whether Phil Durgan, the ugly second cousin, had or had not in his own person exhausted the family stock of physical unhappiness, I cannot tell; but I know for a fact that his sister was as pretty as Vivian herself. If I knew of anything prettier, I would compare her to it, but I do not; and in these declining days I am not likely to find it. Whose is the hand which shall, by the aid of movable types, describe a pretty girl? Mine has no cunning. If I say that each of these young ladies was ravishing, nineteen, and Irish, I have done my best. Like Rosalind and Celia they learned, played, ate together, and whereso'er they went, like Juno's swans, still they went coupled and inseparable. It followed that if Phil Durgan had known as much as was known to his sister Julia, he would have known more of Vivian's likings than he knew. In that case the ineffable satisfaction which commonly illumined his foggy features might have dimmed a little. Yet, why should I triumph over ugly Phil? Your story-teller is rarely contented unless he flogs his rascals. Dickens, for example, gloated over buffets dealt by his popular to his unpopular people. With what a gusto he flogs Squeers; how rejoicingly he throws Wegg into the scavenger's cart; with what exultation he tells the story of Pecksniff's thrashing! It is in my power to administer to Mr. Philip Durgan such a horsewhipping as never yet mortal man received; but as I am strong, I will be merciful. Phil, as the late Lord Lytton said of somebody, was uglier than he had a right to be. There is a certain Irish type of face which trenches seriously on the aspect of the gorilla; and Phil, who was naturally gifted in this direction, improved his chances by the disposition of his hair and whiskers. He had all the graces of a lady-killer, as an imitative ape might have them. He had a brogue a man might have hung his hat on, and believed that he spoke with the purest of all possible English accents.

'Oi was niver taken for an Oirishman but wonce in me loife,' Phil had been known to say, 'an' that was be a Polish Jew Oi met in Hungary; an' after we'd been talkin for'n hour or tew,' 'Mr. Durgan,' says he, 'ye'll be an Oirishman.' 'An' what makes ye think that?' says Oi. 'Your speech,' says he. An' Oi laffed at the man.'

It was before the days of the disestablisment and disendowment of the Irish church, and the Bishop of Ballykill was a prosperous and a happy prelate. The Bishopess was a fruitful vine, and the quiver of the Bishop was somewhat tightly packed. His lordship's youngest son. Jack, was a terror to the hearts of his parents. His lordship was an Englishman, and Jack, to his horror, had acquired a brogue which rivalled Phil's. The lad was always in mischief of one kind or other, and his mother's anxious heart daily foreboded that he would be brought home upon a shutter. Yet there was no harm in young Jack, and he had as staunch pluck as a bulldog's. And, be it known, he knew and loved the Major.

And now, the dramatis personæ being introduced, let the tale go smoothly on.

The good Bishop was rarely without guests; for if his own hospitable instincts slumbered for a day or two, his sons or daughters brought their own chums or companions to dwell within his gates. Kate and Mary were rapturously in love with Vivian and Julia, and were continually paying and receiving visits to and from them. Miss Blake and Miss Durgan were beneath the Bishop's roof, and Mr. Phil Durgan, who was intimate with the Bishop's son, had no difficulty in securing quarters there. The Major, knowing his rival's chances, and recognizing the hopelessness of his own passion, was torn by vain desires. He walked and rode about Ballykill, encountering the Bishop often, but avoiding the ladies so persistently, that anybody who was a fool might have thought that the meetings with the Bishop were the special objects of his journeys. Master Jack, who was acute and discerning, knew better. Meeting the Major one day he took the bull by the horns.

'Gay, me boy,' said Jack, 'whoy don't ye come up an' have a shoy at her?'

The Major's name was Geoghaghan, and 'Gay was the friendly contraction.

'Well, ye see,' said the Major dubiously, 'your mother's not too fond of me.'

'O, don't mind her ledyship,' said Jack; 'oi'll pull ye through ut.'

'I'm not liked, Jack,' the Major answered sadly: 'and it's not of any use to go. I would be coldly treated.'

'Well, look here, Major,' cried Jack with a look of triumph; 'if oi give ye a welcome from the governor an' the ouid lady, will ye come?"

'Faith,' said the Major with a doubtful smile, 'I will!'

'Roight!' shrieked the young gentleman, and threw a pair of skates into the Major's dogcart. He was in after them at a bound. 'Droive to the Black Root Pool. Gay,' he said.

The Major shook the reins and away they went.

'What is it, at all?' asked the Major.

'Pull up at Murphy's shebeen,' said Jack, and returned no other answer. But there was a world of hidden meaning in the wink with which this order was accompanied.

The shebeen arrived at, Jack leapt down, and swaggered in with a 'Save all here!"

'It's yew for breakun' the boys' hearts, Mrs. Murphy,' said Jack. 'Me own is sore with you.'

The plump and pretty Mrs. Murphy laughed.

'Sixteen takes foine leps these toimes,' says she in allusion to Jack's age.

Jack beckoned her on one side, and spoke to her for a moment in a serious whisper.

'Shamus,' said she with a twinkle in her eye, 'be fetching the clothes-line.'

Shamus, like a well-trained husband, obeyed.

'Ye won't tell,' said Jack.

'Not a synnable, be thim five erasses,' said Mrs. Murphy.

Jack, handing up a bottle of whisky and a clothes-line to the Major, reascended into the dogcart, nodded in friendly fashion to Shamus and his wife, and requested his companion to drive on. The mystified Major obeyed. In the course of a mile's drive they came upon the Black Root Pool, and Jack began to screw on his skates.

'The ice is not safe here,' said the Major.

'Maybe I know that,' Jack replied.

'Don't be fooling with me, Jack,' said poor Geoghaghan who was scarcely ever known to be angry with anybody.

'The crookedest road is sometimes the straightest,' responded Jack sententiously. By this time his skates were firmly bound. 'She'll stand, won't she?' said Jack, with a sideway nod at the mare.

'Like a stone,' said the Major.

'Then,' said Jack, taking off his overcoat, and cumbrously descending from the dogcart, 'follow me, an' fetch the clothes-line with you.'

The first faint idea of Jack's plot dawned upon the Major's mind.

'You'll be catching cold,' said he.

'The overcoat will be dry,' said Jack; 'an' there's whisky in the bottle, an' it's only half a mile home.'

'That's true, too,' said the Major, descending with alacrity.

Master Jack, having secured one end of the clothes-line about his chest, gave the other into the Major's hands, and went upon the ice. It cracked beneath him, and before he had gone twenty yards it gave way with a crash and a splash. The Major nauled, and Jack came in splitting the thin ice before him, and puffing and blowing like a grampus. He seized his rescuer's hand and scrambled to the bank.

'In ye go!' he shouted. 'Don't keep me here to catch me death!'

'What?' cried the Major.

'Now, how do ye think ye could save me loife from drowning without a wet thread on you?' inquired the youngster.

The Major grasped the situation, but stood awhile regarding Jack ruefully.

'In ye go!' the young gentleman cried again.

'Begorra,' said the Major, slowly stripping off his coat and standing in his shirt-sleeves, 'there's nothing else for it.'

And with that, once more taking up the end of the rope, he jumped in, and emerged breathless. Jack was already in the dogcart, and was struggling into his overcoat. Luckily for the harmless fulfillment of this truly Irish enterprise, heavy outer garments were the fashion. Each buttoned himself to the chin, and each took a great gulp of whisky. Then the Major, with a sense of humor to keep him warm, touched up the mare, and away they rattled.

'What's to become of the clothes-line?" asked the Major.

'Shamus is to come down to the pool and bring it home with him,' said Jack, with his teeth chattering.

'Jack,' said the Major affectionately, 'I've an English note for five pounds on me somewhere, and it's yours, me boy, for this day's work.

'Me teeth are like castanets,' Jack responded. 'Drive on, for the love of Heaven! But I'm game to take the paper, Major, an' I think I deserve it.'

'I think ye do,' replied the Major.

II.

Jack's description of the rescue was a real work of art.

'No, no,' cried the Major, blushing to the roots of his hair. 'Indeed, 'twas nothing. He'd have got out easily without me.

'Indeed, then,' said Jack, 'I'd never have got out at all without you. Because,' he added, soto voce, 'without you I'd never have got in.'

'Mr. Geoghaghan,' said the Bishop, with tears of emotion on his cheeks, 'you must not stand a moment in your wet clothes. Come with me.'

The Major followed obediently. Vivian and Julia had heard the tale in common with the rest of the household. By some instinct peculiar to the sex, they retired together. Vivian flew to Julia's arms and kissed her cheek.

'Indeed,' said Julia, 'he is a noble fellow!'

'He is as brave as he is handsome,' said the beautiful Vivian, and a sympathetic tear coursed towards one corner of her charming mouth.

Ugly Phil Durgan knew not of this moving scene, and was too stupid to divine it. But there had never been any love lost between himself and the Major.

'What roight has the blagyard here?' queried Phil to himself, 'pokin' his nose where he's not wanted? Whoy couldn't he let the little puppy drown himself, an' save the country the price of a rope? He'll have to have one some day. Oh, I'd have let him drown,' mused ugly Phil; and indeed I'm not indisposed to think that Mr. Durgan construed him self aright.

It so befell that there was nobody in the palace whose clothes were likely to fit the Major, with the exception of Phil himself. The Bishop's request for a complete rig-out for the rival was not to be denied, but Phil granted it grudgingly. A little silver kettie was hissing above a spirit-lamp in the breakfast-room when the Major descended. I fancy that his lordship had caught something of the manners of the country, and had a use for that little kettle on most days after dinner. The Bishopess, with her own fair hands (plump and hospitable hands they were) made grog for the rescuer of her child, and pressed it upon him lest he should take cold. It was a signal honor, and the Major knew it.

A little flushed by his bath, and the triumph of the situation, the Major looked more like a handsome man than ever. Mr. Durgan's tweeds fitted him as though they had been made for him.

'Phil,' said Vivian, 'I always despised your tailor until now.'

'Yes,' said Phil innocently, 'I've changed me man. These were made in London.' And he sprawled into an attitude which seemed likely to be fatal.

The Bishop begged the Major to stay. His wife commanded to the effect, with imperious hospitality. The Major had nothing to do but to accept the situation. He spent the evening in the same house with Vivian—that was worth something to him.

'Make the running,' whispered Jack. 'It's all in your own hand.'

Now the Major, although an Irishman, was bashful. It was an Irishman who wrote, 'She Stoops to Conquer,' and he drew the hero on an Irish pattern. Had Vivian been a pretty chambermaid, poor Geoghaghan had approached her with conquering airs foreboding victory; but he was half abashed before a lady, though never shamefaced enough to be clumsy.

'It was a noble deed, Mr. Geoghaghan,' said Vivian, letting her splendid eyes shine full upon him for a moment.

'Faith it was not,' he answered in a tone of some distress.

'What a rara avis is a really modest man!' thought the young lady; and when she had thought it long enough she said it aloud.

'Miss Blake,' said the Major in a half whisper, 'I cannot endure that you should think of me above my deserts, and especially when I have done a thing of which I am more than half ashamed. I cannot endure that you should think I have done anything brave or praiseworthy."

Vivian looked at him inquiringly. I think that she fancied that the Major's dip had given him a little touch of fever, and that he was wandering. That inquiring glance did the business. The Major's eyes met Vivian's and he knew his hour had come. A child's hand can launch a ship, but a woman's eyes can do even more marvellous things. That look from Vivian launched the Major; nothing could hold him back.

'There is one beneath this roof,' he said, 'who is dearer to me than me life. I was barred by cruel Fate from her presence; circumstances over which I had no control shut me out from her society. I am going abroad —' the Major had only formed this resolve upon the instant—'but I am content to have looked upon her before I go; and, believe me, I shall carry her image to me grave; but me conscience and me honor will not permit me to go without explaining the subterfuge by which I came here. The rescue was a mere device—'

And in broken accents he told the story of Jack's ruse."

Vivian had turned away her head whilst the Major told his love-sick tale but when he reached his confession sh turned away more pronouncedly, and the Major saw that she trembled violently. Was it with anger or disgust?

'Farewell, Miss Blake!' he murmured. 'Farewell, Vivian! Forgive my baseness if you can.' There came no answer but a strange, gasping sob. 'At least forget me if you cannot forgive me,' he urged, broken by her silence. 'I shall cross your path no more. Farewell!'

Still she gave him no answer, but the sob was repeated. He reiterated his farewell, and crossing the room looked blindly over a portfolio of sketches, seeing nothing. Suddenly there arose a piercing shriek, and everybody in the room rushed towards Vivian. She had cast herself almost at full length upon a couch, and was shaken by a wild hysteria. Peal after peal of mad involuntary laughter broke from her lips.

'Leave the room, gentlemen!' said the Bishop's wife.

The guilty Major took his way with the rest. 'Tears will relieve her,' were the last words he heard. They fell from the lips of his hostess.

'Observe John,' said the Bishop, 'how your inconsiderate desire for dangerous adventure operates upon your fellow-beings. Mr. Geoghaghan rescues you at the risk of his life, and the excitement of the story has brought a most terrible attack of hysteria upon Miss Blake. Let this be a warning to you.'

Jack shot a glance across to the Major, who replied by a rueful lifting of the eyebrows. The glance meant, 'Did you tell?' and the lifting of the eyebrows, 'I told, bad luck to me!' To the utter amazement of the Bishop, the Major, Phil Durgan, and the Bishop's eldest and second sons, Jack had precisely such an attack as that from which Miss Blake was suffering.

'Unhappy boy!' exclaimed the Bishop, tugging wildly at the bell-rope; 'the excitement has been too much for him.'

The Major stood like one dazed. The world was hollow. There was no more hope in it, or joy in it. But, for all that, the fierce throes of unconquerable laughter were upon him. He was an Irishman after all, and the situation had an element of comedy. The Bishop, and the Bishop's eldest and second sons, and Phil Durgan began to think the world had gone mad when, with one helpless yell, the Major flung himself into an armchair and laughed until he fell out of it.

'Ha! ha! ha!' came faintly from the drawing-room, through closed doors.

'Ha! ha! ha!' screamed Jack, as he writhed upon the floor.

'Ha! ha! ha!' roared the Major, in a voice which startled a passing wagoner upon high-road, fifty yards away.

It is a fact worth chronicling that the Bishop and his sons, and Phil Durgan are all a little more puzzled at this time than they were at the moment when the amazing scene just described was before their eyes. They are all persuaded now that there was something at the bottom of it.

Vivian kept the secret loyally. Of course Julia knew it, but she kept it. Shamus Murphy and his wife knew it, and did not keep it; but between their customers and the episcopal palace was a great gulf fixed, and the story never passed over it.

The Major was doubly serious after his laughter, and begged leave to retire. The Bishop accorded the permission somewhat stiffly. In the morning the Major's portmanteau had arrived and he was dressing to depart, when Jack entered his room.

'You're not going?' said the youngster, beaming with impudent delight.

'Yes,' said the Major sadly, 'the ruse was a failure.'

'Was it?' demanded Jack, holding up a letter.

The Major dashed at it, tore it open, and read:

'Miss Blake presents her sincerest apologies to Mr. Geoghaghan for her conduct of last evening. Will he afford her an opportunity of making her apologies personally?'

Only last month Mrs. Geoghaghan of Ballykillrowdy Castle, being in the act of comforting a young lady whose love affairs were a little involved, made this remarkable statement:

'I've no patience with the people that let their lovers run away from them in novels, when a sensible word would set the matter right at once. And I don't mind telling you, Lucy, my dear, that I met Theophilus half way.'

I remember that the Major's christian name is Theopoilus, and putting this fact with the rest, I think we may conclude that the Major married Miss Blake.—*Time*

How Spools are Made.

The wood, after being delivered to the factories, is first sawed into pieces about four feet long and from one to 1½ inches square, according to the size of the spool it is desired to make. These pieces are put into a dry house and there thoroughly dried, whence they are taken into the factory and given to the rougher, who, in an incredibly short space of time, bores a hole in the centre a couple of inches deep, turns about the same space round, and then cuts off the length required for a spool. The machines used for this purpose are revolving planers, in the centre of which is a revolving gimlet or bit, and immediately to the right a small circular saw, with a gauge set to the proper size for the spools. The roughers receive 1½ cents per gross for their work, and experienced men can turn out from 100 to 130 gross per day. The round blocks pass from them to the finishers, who place them in machines which give them the shape of spools and make them quite smooth. The spools are thrown loosely into a large cylinder, which revolves slowly, so that the spools are polished by the constant rubbing upon each other for some time. On being taken out of the cylinder they are placed in a hopper with an opening at the bottom, through which they pass down a slide for inspection. Here the inspector sits and watches closely to see that no imperfect spools are allowed to pass, and a very small knot or scratch is sufficient to condemn them. They are packed in large boxes, made the proper size, and no additional packing is needed. The packers receive one-quarter of a cent per gross for packing, and a smart boy who is accustomed to the work can pack about 200 gross per day. One proprietor ships over 2,000,000 spools per month to England, and another firm ships over 1,000,000 spools to Glasgow, Scotland.

WEALTH OF BOSTON.—Boston is an extremely wealthy city. The real estate of the city is valued at $437,230,600. The personal property is estimated at $501,858,600. There is a total increase of valuation over that of 1879 of $25,766,500. It is estimated that there is a large amount of property which never comes under the observation of the assessors, or is exempt from taxation, or pays only a state tax. There are not many millionaires in Boston, but there are a great many private fortunes of from $500,000 to $800,000. About $9,000,000 is raised by taxation. The rate is $15.20 per $1,000. There has been a marked advance in the value of real estate, and the outlook for the future is declared to be flattering. Boston has been greatly benefited by the rise in Western railway securities during the last year; but the general tendency is to invest in home real estate.

MARVELOUS CLOCK.—The New York Times tells of a clock owned by Deacon E. R. Folger of the Congregational Church of Nantucket, made in 1799 by Walter Folger, the father of the present owner. In its metallic dial plate is a slit three-fourths of an inch wide, in which daily circulates a bright golden ball representing the sun, which rises and sets at the exact almanac time. Outside the pathway of this sun is the moon performing her daily and nightly journey, showing the time of full sea at Nantucket and various other things. At the top of the dial is another short slit, where at each new year, at midnight, the old figures are replaced by the new. Once in a hundred years there are figures also to be changed by a wheel that revolves once in a century. Mr. Folger set it in operation in 1790 and it never failed till his death in 1840.

In the British house of commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the Irish land bill would be introduced at the earliest possible moment. He also stated that the government had not authorized Sir Evelyn Wood to make an armistice with the Boers, but that it approved of his action in doing so. Mr. Dodson, secretary of the local government board, said that there was no trichinosis in England, but that as a measure of precaution the provisions of the act for the examination of pork exposed for sale would be rigidly enforced. Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the arms bill were adopted, after the rejection of some amendments offered by the Home Rulers. O'Donnell was again suspended for disorderly conduct.

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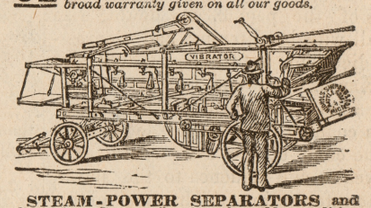

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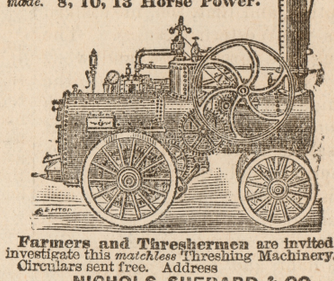

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Which is the same thing.
Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.
See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.
879 FOR SALE BY
C. W. FORD, *Huron Street*; and
H. HASKINS, *at the Depot.*

THE COMMER CIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Yps ilanti as second-class matter.]

Published every Saturday morning, , at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTI SON.

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KANSAS CORRESPON DENCE

For the COMMERCIAL.

EMPORIA, Feb. 24 h, '81.

The little item of mud may seem an insignificant factor in western life and enterprise, but Kansas mud is n ot to be ignored. I have paddled many a day in the mud of Monroe and L enawee counties, of our own state, and tl hought there was no use looking elsewhe re for an improvement in the article there found, but a brief trip through the streets of Kansas towns, in a noist day, will give you a practical de non- stration of the possibilities of n mud making, which shames into the ba ck- ground all former conceptions. Nati re ... experimenting along the ban ks was just ... of the Raisin "trying her prentic e hand" only, but when she reached th e western praries, she had learned how to make the genuine article. In fact, no mud is genuine unless it has "Kansas" stamped on the package. It is black and in an absolutely unmolecular condition. The adhesive properties of Spaulding's glue stands no show compared to it. When it lodges on your boot, or forms the lower border of your pants, it is there to stay. Then too, it has such a queer way of its own. You set your foot into it, and it quietly slips up the sides and holds on till the next step pushes it up a little further, and so on, till finally it rolls over upon the top of your foot, in large plastic ridges, to the utter obscuration of all leather and shapeliness of foot. A Michigan man might think to kick it off, but a few attempts will make him a wiser, if not a wickeder man. I had a letter of introduction to a gentleman at Ottawa, and before I left my hotel to make him a call, I encouraged the porter to a genuine set-to with the mud on my clothes and boots. In better trim than I had been for days, I started to find the friend, but coming to a crossing where I was obliged either to put my foot in the mud or bridge, I sought some flat stones by the road-side and "hove em in." when lo! What unspeakable disgust! The mud was all over me in an instant. And didn't it stick, though! Well, I gave it up at last, put on a brave face and found my friend. Judging from his manner, the mud was not the least hindrance to a most cordial welcome. I really think he thought I had come to Kansas to stay, I took so naturally to the ways and habits of the country.

Well, I fear this will be called a *muddy* letter unless I change the subject.

The impression one gets of a new country by a hurried trip through it may not always represent the true condition of things. There is no doubt a great contrast here between the early summer and winter. Business has its seasons of activity and lull and the spirlts of the people, no doubt, rise and fall with brightening and depressing indications, but taking it all and all, Kansas does not impress me as the most favorable land in the West. It is a country beautiful to look upon and the color of the soil would indicate wealth and affluence to the setler, but the information which comes to me, sometimes indirectly by listening to conversations between Kansas men, sometimes by direct questioning, and especially by the indications they see in the heavy fall of snow this winter, of increased crops and "better times," all indicate that Eden is not restored on these plains. One thing is quite certain: drouth is the rule instead of the exception, and that, too, in eastern as well as in Western Kansas. The church bug is a great pest and very common. How far the effects of the drouth might be prevented by thorough cultivation, I am not able to say, but still am satisfied that good farming is the exception, and this accounts for many misfortunes. The farmers are poor from various causes. Many are poor when they come here, become involved in debt, and are kept poor by the exorbitant rates of interest they have to pay. Others come here with considerable money, are so charmed with the appearances of the country that they want to buy all the land in sight. They purchase. Then comes failure of crops and poverty. Others make a poor selection in buying. It is a singular fact, but a fact nevertheless, that land which to the unpractieed eye looks all of the best quality, may vary in value all along the scale from ten to zero. I had often heard bottom lands spoken of as all being of good quality, but that is far from the truth. There is an abundance of bottom lands known as "gumbo land", a kind of soil which so hardens on exposure to the air as to furnish no nourishment for plant life. One man buys 160 acres which is the best land in the state, while the one who buys the next 160 acres finds it all "gumbo land." So it happens that the sharpers with whom Kansas is wonderfully blessed (?) may easily impose on a stranger who goes there with a notion that he can tell good land. No man ought to buy land at sight in Kansas, yet many do and repent at their leisure. There are also hard pan lands which are worthless. But is there no money to be made in Kansas? I think there is. Sheep, cattle and hogs pay well when well cared for. All this talk however, of raising stock in Kansas without shelter or feeding in winter, is simply folly. They need both and there is no money in them without it. Feed costs but little. A man, in many parts of Kansas, needs only just land enough for cereals and house, say eighty acres, and then find his pasture for cattle on the thousands of acres around him which are held by R. R. companies and speculators. He can hire a herdsman for $20. per month, and get his hay cut and stacked for about two dollars a ton.

In sheep raising, his chief enemy is the scab, we should call it the *itch* if a human were afflicted with it. Nearly every flock I saw were afflicted with it. But the remedy is simple, and nothing but laziness prevents its extermination. I believe the best interests of Kansas lies in the direction of Sheep husbandry, but the farmers are too poor to buy their sheep. Some buy inferior Mexican sheep, but they are diseased and only moderately profitable. I would reccommend to buy first-class sheep in Michigan and ship in the early summer. To keep free from scab, do not unload west of Quincy, Ill. Feed them and then run through to destination. There is nothing in the way of an enterprising man making a good profit on sheep if he will use his wits, and is not afraid of a little trouble. W. M. O.

Additional Local continued from First Page.

ELECTION TICKETS and slips at this office. Al most uniformily the tickets we print win

Ti e COMMERCIAL will challenge compari- son with any other county paper in the State.

The Judicial convention occurs next Friday, on our publication day, and hence we shall not be there.

Mr. J sse Horner is building a new boat for Wm. Chamberlain of Denton. Is it for Denton la ke, river or pond?

Neighbo rs Norton, Miller, McElcheran and Hewit t, need to charter a boat this spring, to g et into their houses, especially through the front gates.

Rev. Mr. Osborn, having sold his farm to Robert Can pbell, C. L. Yost will sell the farm stock and utensils Wednesday the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

Letters remai ing in P. O. March 17th. T. C. Crane, F rankie Cupp, Jennie Dickson, J. J. Hiller, Nellie Lee, Nellis Martin, Lillie Martin, Mat tie Moore, Misses. Moon & Warner, Luding Weaman, Julius Olke, Otis Rose, Rachel Stone.

Mr. S. Vought ha d a narrow escape for his life Thursday m orning. In trying to get aboard the Jackso n express going east, after the engine had started, he lost his footing and was throwi between the cars. Fortunately, he caught the railing with his hands and managed to h old on till the cars were stopped, though his feet dragged almost under the wheel th e length of the crossing.

The following are the delegates to the Judicial convention:

First District, J. W. B lakeslee, York; W. H. Lay, Ypsilanti Town; Milton Reynolds, Saline; P. W. Carpen ter, Ypsilanti; Watson Barr, Augusta.

Second District, F. Emer ick, John F. Lawrence, James McMahon of Ann Arbor, George S. Wheeler of Salem, T. B. Goodspeed of Superior, John C. M lead of Ann Arbor Town.

Third District, J. T. Honey, Scio; Nathan Pierce, Lima, W. E. Depew, Sylvan; Robert Glenn, Dexter; A. F. Freeman, Manchester; Jay Everett, Sharon.

James B. Gott and J. W. W ing were chosen delegates-at-large.

Last week we noticed the fact of the starting of a new Ypsilanti firm in Minneopolis. We now quote a fuller ac count from the Minneopolis *Evening Journal*:

An extensive Crockery House to be opened April First, by a Firm from Ypsilanti, Mich.

The announcement made a few days a go that E. A. Harmon & Co., had sold o t their crockery business, was premature The *Evening Journal* is enabled to-day to announce, however, a new house. Messrs. H. A. Weeks, E. F. Littlefield and H. M. Blair, formerly of Ypsilanti, Mich., have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Weeks, Littlefield & Blair and have leased the storeroom No. 243 Nicollet avenue (next to Hause & Chesnut) where they will carry on an extensive crockery and table-furnishing house. The firm had serious thoughts of purchasing the Harmon store, but on mature deliberation, they deemed it best to buy an entirely new stock. The new firm will occupy in addition to the store-room, the entire third floor lately occupied as the republican headquarters. Mr. Littlefield will start East on Monday to purchase the stock and the business will be commenced about April 1st.

The gentlemen are represented to be men of excellent business ability and they will be welcome to our midst.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING.

For the Commercial:

MR. EDITOR.—When we get stirred up in any good cause we like to tell all our friends about it, and our enemies too, if they will hearken. And as we enjoyed a mental treat last Monday night in the Presbyterian church, it is no more than fair to express our gratitude to those who read good papers, without money and without price, and as it were lifted us up into a purer, higher intellectual atmosphere. Every person, young or old, is welcome to attend these meetings, and if they have no higher motive than a good bargain, the meetings in the church have great advantage over the meetings at the opera house. They are cheaper and safer, and it is very pleasant to enjoy intercourse with good christians, where the best thoughts of the best minds are brought forward to induce our young people to walk in paths of virtue and usefulness, and get them to understand if they do well they do well for themselves in the first place. All that goodly company seemed to be well pleased with a beautiful description of the literature of the different nations; and some were stimulated to live truer lives, with less sham, and more manly uprightness, after hearing the long, well written, and very instructive essay on grand old Tom Carlyle. FARMER.

Samuel Lewis, a well-known mining speculator, killed himself with strychnine at Deadwood. He formerly lived at Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti.—*Post and Tribune.*

The Lansing *Republican* thinks that the address of Capt. E. P. Allen before the legislature on the 24th ult., in favor of the submission of the prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people, was the grandest effort of his life.

Jas. E. Scripps, of the Detroit *Evening News*, has purchased his tickets for an European journey. He intends taking a few months' release from the cares of business, and hopes to find health and pleasure, and we hope he will find both.

It is expected that the new double track will be completed between Leoni and Ypsilanti the present season. T. C. Brooks, of Jackson, who is contractor for that part between Leoni and East Chelsea, will begin work next week with a force of about 70 men and 30 teams, and he expects to finish the job by July 1.—*Evening News.*

PERSONALS.

Dr. Finley paid the University Dental Department a visit Wednesday.

P. D. Woodruff of Ann Arbor made us a visit Monday.

In another column see a beief history of our former fellow citizen, Prof. W. D. Greene.

Mrs. James Hauer of Three Rivers is visiting with her relatives at the residence of J. H. Wilcox Huron street south.

Miss Belle Harrison, on Norris street, was taken by surprise Wednesday evening. A number of friends "dropped in" unexpectedly, to spend the evening. It might be called a surprise party. A. good time was reported.

Dr. Rexford paid the "City of the Straits" a visit Monday.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler is about to enter the ministry of the Episcopal church.

Dr. MacVicar made a pleasant visit to Lansing this week.

S. M. Cutcheon has purchased a nice residence in Detroit.

Mr. Frank Aubry, of Luddington, has beeen visiting Mr, and Mrs J. R. Holmes.

We met Rev. Mr. Reed former pastor of the M. E church, in Detroit Monday. He says he is preaching salvation in Owasso and Corrunna.

Miss Mary Burns of Bridgewater has been visiting Miss Annie Shutts.

Hon Chas. Shier has just recovered from a fall on the ice, having been confined to his room a couple of weeks.

Mr. Fred Ingersoll, of Caro, has been visiting his friends in the city, and Miss Ida returned with him.

P. W. Carpenter is chosen Grand Sentry of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum. A chance to rise in the world.

Miss Allie Barnes is home from her school in Kalamazoo for a few days. She says the female seminary has a handsome increase of pupils over former years.

Messrs. L. D Follett, class of '74, and Chas. King, class of '73, attended the funeral of Mr. Ogden Ferdon in Ann Arbor. Mr. F. was a University graduate and a late student in the office of Norris & Uhl, Grand Rapids.

J. Everett Smith started Wednesday morning for Dodge City, Kansas, and from there way beyond. He had the audacity to invite us to go along and pay expenses for both. Was there ever such cheek?

Mr. M. S. Hall returned last week, from Columbus, Ohio. He says, the Capital of this great State is booming, growing beyond all precedent.

Ira S. Davis made us a call last Saturday. He is in Detroit with the Edwards manufacturing Co., to whom Davis & Wise sold the right to manufacture their "Union Spring," receiving a handsome royalty. Mr. Davis has also invented a cheaper spring named "The Perfect." Ira is in clover.

Mr. Nathan Follett of Marysville, Cal. has been visiting his friends in this city and Grand Rapids. His mother Mrs. Follett is residing with her daughter Mrs. E. F. Uhl in the latter city.

Mrs. E. F. Uhl can not forget the place of her nativity. She has recently visited again, the friends and scenes of her childhood home.

J. S. Jenness has been seriously sick, but is convalescent.

Mr. J.E. Seaver was in the city last week. He was detained by the storm, but reached here in time to accompany the remains of Miss Mary Follett to Batavia, N. Y., her old childhood home. He has now returned to his home at Kansas city.

Among the little items of personal comfort and economy are Ayer's Pills. They are the ready remedy which defeat many disorders, if taken in season, and should be kept in every family.

Parents will find the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip not objectionable as the metal was, while it will wear as well. By asking for it on their children shoes, they can reduce shoe bills one half.

POOL'S ISLAND, N. F., Sept. 26th.

DEAR SIRS:—I have been watching the p rogress of your Eclectric Oil since its in- tr oduction to this place, and with much pl easure state that my anticipations of its su cess have been fully realized, it having cur ed me of bronchitis and soreness of nos ; while not a few of my "rheumatic neig bors" (one old lady in particular) pron ounces it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public . Your medicine does not require any lo nger a sponsor, but if you wish me to act a s such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous c hild, I am, yours etc.,

JAMES CULLEN.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure all bilious D seases. Sold everywhere at 25 cts per bo tle. Try it. 885-4w.

PROTE T THE LITTLE ONES.

Protect the little ones from the often fatal consequences of croup, with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It is the king of all cough medicines as well as a peerless remedy for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, bruises, cuts, piles, kidney troubles, etc. Take it inwardly and apply outwardly.

LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

The Man who denied that the earth was round, was the same lunatic who neglected to take Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for his sore chest and lungs last month. Peace to his ashes. He was an idiot, but we hope he had a Christian burial.

H. F. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottawa, Ontario, writes: "I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, in doses of five drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use."

The best remedy for strains and galls on horses is Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment. Good for man and beasts 886-4w.

—Your "Sure Cure" has done me more good than any other Catarrh remedy I have ever tried. CHARLES A. DARLING,
May 23, '79. Ypsilanti, Mich.
Manufactured by DOBYN & MITCHELL, North Middle Town, Kentucky. 864 3m.

March Winds! The sudden changes and high winds which prevail in March makes a bottle of Downs' Elixir always necessary to have at hand. It is a sure cure for sudden colds and all lung diseases. 885 4w.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith, Ypsilanti. 859-1y

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. 866y

Samson.

EASTER CARDS & BIRTHDAY CARDS. A splendid Assortment just received at SAMSON'S.

SHELF PAPER in Assorted Colors. A new stock. Very Cheap, at SAMSON'S.

2 Tons strictly Pure WHITE LEAD, just coming to hand, at SAMSON'S. Also OIL, GLUE and PUTTY.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN is about to open. So long as I remain in business no one shall undersell or give better weight and Measure.
E. SAMSON.

THE OLDEST FIRM on the street or in the city, the

BOOK & DRUG STORE
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E. SAMSON,
His motto as of yore
"Increase the Speed and Reduce the Fare." 886

Franklin House,

DETROIT, Cor. Bates & Larned Sts.
Centrally located. Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Avenues.
This house has been thoroughly renovated, and will be found the BEST COMMERCIAL HOTEL in the City. Rates, $1.50 per day.
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Would call the
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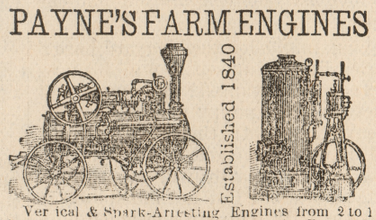

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886

NATURE'S TRIUMPH.
Frazier's Root Bitters.

If you are weak or languid, use Frazier's Bitters. If your flesh is flabby and your complexion sallow, use Frazier's Bitters. If you live in a malarial district, use Frazier's Bitters. If worn down with the care of children, use Frazier's Bitters. If you have the blues, use Frazier's Bitters. If you have kept late hours and lived contrary to the laws of health, use Frazier's Bitters. If you need toning up, take Frazier's Bitters. If you have abused instead of used nature's gifts, use Frazier's Bitters. If you feel old before your time, use Frazier's Bitters. If life has become a burden and you have gloomy forebodings, use Frazier's Bitters. If your hands tremble and your eyes have grown dim, Frazier's Root Bitters will make you feel young again. Sold by all druggists everywhere at the low price $1.00 per bottle.
JAS. E. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Detroit, Mich., Agents.
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NEW GOODS,
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NALL'S
JAMES NALL & CO.,
Spring Stock of
CARPETS
Just arrived. Style beautiful and prices low.
Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Curtain Material, Window Shades, Hollands, Feathers, Etc.
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A Splendid Variety of
DWELLINGS and other Property,
In the City of Ypsilanti.
One of the most desirable little cities in Michigan for a home.
Dwellings ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 can be had on easy terms, and for much less than they can be built. A partial list is added below:
J. Estabrooks' Residence and 2 Acres, Forest Ave., frame.
N. H. Felton's Dwelling & Barn, Adams street, brick.
S. M. Cutcheon's late Residence, Huron street, frame.
Mrs. C. P. Worden's Residence, River street, brick.
Wells Burt's Fine Residence, River street, brick.
G. W. Haven's Gothic Dwelling, Adams street, frame.
W. Snyder's Dwelling, Huron st., brick.
N. W. Batchelder's Dwelling, Cross street, frame,
C. Van Huson's Dwelling, Washington street, 2d Ward, frame.
A. Stoddart's 2 Dwellings, Adams street, frame.
W. G. Vinton's Dwelling and 10 Acres, Forest Ave., frame,
Mrs. E. Redner's Dwelling and 4 Acres, Forest Ave., frame.
G. W. Clark's Dwelling, cor. Pearl and Perren streets, frame.
J. S. Jenness' 2 New Brick Stores, Congress street.
And other Property for sale at GREAT BARGAINS, by
J. S. Jenness, Agent.
883

THREE-HORSE
WHIFFLETREES.
(HANLEY PATENT.)
Forty-tooth Harrows with the Celebrated Roller Hinge to Prevent Clogging.
Adjustable Iron Cultivators for Gardeners.
Wagons, Buggies, Etc., Manufactured and Sold by
LANG & MARTIN.
878 At the Depot

HAVENS'
Grocery Store.
The place to get your Money's worth for Cash is
HAVENS' GROCERY STORE,
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GENERAL GROCERY STOCK,
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COME TO ME FOR SALT,
Higgin's "Eureka" Liverpool Salt,
The Best ever made for
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
J. G. HAVENS.
Ypsilanti, Feb. 11, 1881. 882.

FOR SALE.
That desirable SUBURBAN
RESIDENCE
On FOREST AVENUE, Ypsilanti
Formerly owned by Eugene Laible, Esq.
Said Property consists of
FINE DWELLING, heated by Furnace and Grates, Lighted with Gas; also
GOOD BARN, GREEN HOUSE,
10 Acres of Good Ground
With all kinds of Fruit and Shade Trees, in the highest state of culivation.
Might take a portion of Purchase money in other Property.
For terms enquire of
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ABSOLUTELY CURED.
BY THE USE OF
DR. BOSANKO'S
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which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense Itching, and affecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. **Do Not Delay** until the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but **TRY IT AND BE CURED.** Will send post-paid. *Price, 50 Cents.* Ask your druggist for it.
Address, THE DR. BOSANKO MEDICINE CO.,
5 (Treatise sent free.) PIQUA, O.
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